The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / March 1963

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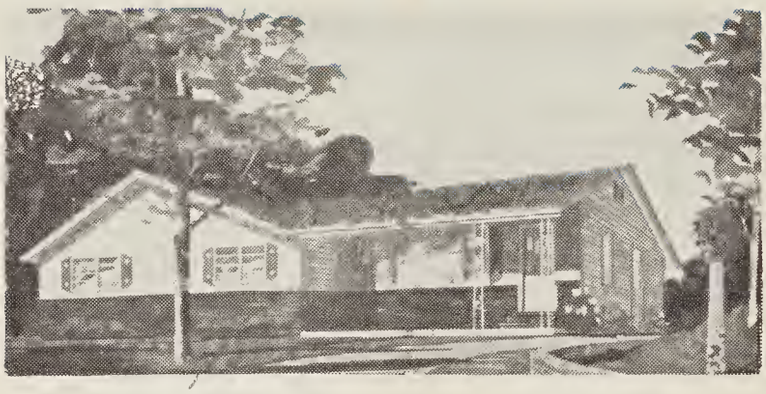

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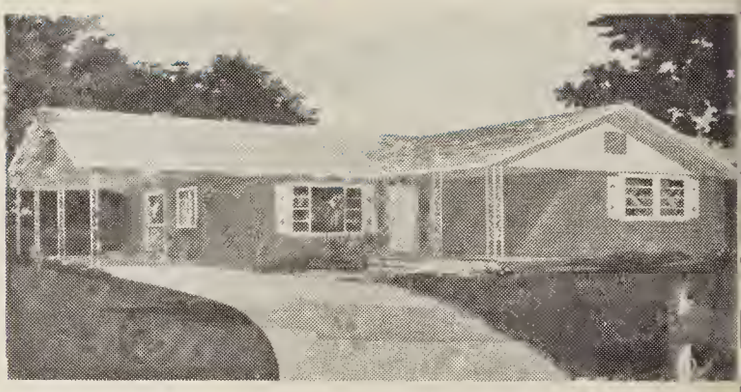

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 18 March, 1963 No. 3

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WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

OVER — Rural electric co-ops are laying a vital role in the industrialization and strengthening of the areas in which they serve. This feed mill on the lines of Randolph EMC is just one example. Others are mentioned by Norman Clapp in a story on page 8. Photo by Dick Pence.

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It's in Legislature

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1963 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Stormy History

It seems inconceivable that the General Assembly of North Carolina will place much faith in some sections of the report the General Statutes Commission has placed before it.

The stormy history of the Commission makes these proposals suspect even before the Assembly begins hearings on them.

Look at this background:

- The Commission refused to let reporters attend its sessions.
- It refused to release to the public the minutes of its meetings.
- At least two of its members are attorneys for private power companies—and they took part in the Commission's final decisions despite a request from the Governor that they refrain from doing so because of possible conflict of interest.
- It refused to make copies of reports prepared for it available to the public.
- It prefaced its report with an insidious propaganda attack on rural electric cooperatives.

In particular, the "suspect" portions of the bill are a section allowing private power companies to buy out electric cooperatives (see page 14) and one cementing the present unrealistic "fair value" system of determining utility rates.

The Governor has said both of these proposals "take the power company position."

The secrecy which shrouded the Commission makes the origin of the "buy-out" proposal obscure. The rate determining method apparently was arrived at by the Commission despite recommendations by members of the Utilities Commission and others that different methods be adopted.

The threat posed to rural electrification —and all consumers—in these proposals is tremendous. And apparently their backers are dead serious in putting forth such ideas.

One way to make sure that proposals like this do not become law is to let your legislator know what you think of them. Now's a good time to do it.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Sometime back I received — hidden in that gigantic stack of mail that collects on my desk every day—a story from a Woodstock EMC member, Mrs. Martha Paul.

As usual, I put it aside while I met the press of work at hand. One day in an idle moment I read it—and liked it. Hope you do, too. The story is on page 12.

One reason I'm happy to print it is its subject. Another is Mrs. Paul's letter which came along with the story.

"Just a little old lady in a wheel chair, amusing myself," she wrote in long hand.

And she added: "I am so proud of our co-ops and thankful for the modern conveniences caused by electricity in our home. Surely hope we can keep it that way. I read THE CAROLINA FARMER from cover to cover and think it is a wonderful little magazine—both helpful and interesting."

Mrs. Paul knows the way to an editor's heart.

WITH THE more enjoyable things taken care of, it's time to move on to disagreeable ones.

One of the most disagreeable ones is to watch an error accepted as fact—and then see it repeated again and again.

A good example of what I'm talking about has been taking place over the past several months.

Clyde Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, spoke to a meeting in Oregon last fall. The next day a local newspaper falsely quoted him as advocating state and federal ownership of electric power facilities.

Ellis didn't say what he w quoted as saying. What's more, t newspaper acknowledged its m take and printed a retraction.

But the original quote kee popping up all over. It's bei used by private power compa propagandists as an argume against rural electrification.

Recently the quote has appear at least three times in Nor Carolina: by a Raleigh TV statio in an anti-electric co-op bookl put out by Carolina Power & Lig Company; and in an editorial **The D&P Monthly.**

The TV station made a retra tion. **The D&P Monthly** has pr mised to do the same—but its e tor proclaimed his opposition "REA co-ops."

The irony of this is overwhel ing.

The industries his magazi purports to serve—dairying a poultry production — wouldn't ist on a commercial scale were not for "REA co-ops"!

Farm Bureau Insurance Policies Pay Alfred Gentry $4714 in Six Weeks

Alfred Gentry and tenant house r

On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1962, fire broke out in a tenant house on the farm of Alfred and his brother, Robert, at Allensville near Roxboro. The next day, Person County Farm Bureau Agent Victor Williford brought them a check for $114—to pay for the furnace motor and floor damage.

On Friday, Dec. 14, 1962, Alfred Gentry's car was stolen. It was found wrecked a few hours later. The next day, Agent Williford gave Gentry a check for $2100—$105 more than the book value of his car, because of the time he was without a car.

On Friday, Jan. 25, 1963, fire destroyed that same ten house. Four days later, Williford gave the Gentrys a c for $2500, the limit under the policy they had.

"We were going to get more insurance on that ho says Alfred Gentry. "It was worth $9,000."

The last fire was enough for Alfred. He decided he d have enough insurance on his own house, so he took ou $8000 Homeowner's Policy on his furniture, and he got t policies from FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPAN

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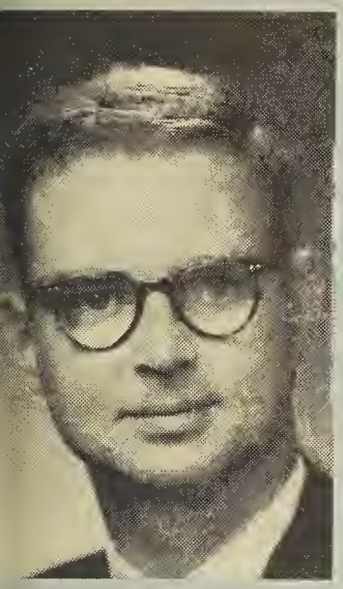


TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

★ *CP&L, Duke, VEPCO Earnings Exceed 6% Rate of Return by $136.5 Million*

★ *Farm Bureau Backs REA in Legislative Stand*

★ *Open Season on REA*

By J. C. Brown Jr.

A RESEARCH project recently completed by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has revealed that three power companies operating in North Carolina have been charging customers too much. Some of these customers are the rural electric co-ops, which will pay the companies $10 million for wholesale power this year.

Following the revelation at Tarheel Electric Membership Association's annual meeting in Raleigh last month, citizens throughout the state have written endorsing a congressional investigation of the overcharges—which nationally totalled more than $1 billion from 1956-60 for 38 power companies. At its meeting, Tarheel Electric also endorsed the investigation, in order to determine how this money might be recovered for consumers.

IF YOU wish to see Congress look into power company overcharges, write your senators and representative in Washington.

According to the study—which was based on figures supplied by the power companies to the Federal Power Commission—over a five-year period, CP&L, Duke and Virginia Electric and Power Company pocketed $136½ million in excess of the usually acceptable 6 percent rate of return on investment.

THIS IS more than all of the money borrowed from REA by North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives throughout history—and the co-ops pay interest on their borrowings! The companies are home free with their excessive profits.

The report on the power companies was made by Kermit Overby, director of Legislation and Research, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Overby pointed out that the overcharges were not necessarily illegal, but they violated what the public generally concedes is an acceptable return on investment for franchised monopolies.

POWER COMPANIES, unlike the corner grocery store, are granted freedom from competition in a given area and enjoy the right to condemn

(Continued on next page)

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

(Continued from page

property and other unusual privileges. In return for this, the public tries t limit the possibility of gouging the customer by guaranteeing them a "fa rate of return"—most often not more than 6 percent.

In VEPCO's and CP&L's case, part of the excessive profits are attribu table to the fact that they collect "phantom taxes" from the rate-paye which are not turned over to Uncle Sam.

Breakdown for each company shows excess charges totalling: CP&L $26,431,000; Duke, $26,456,000; VEPCO, $83,619,000.

★

IN AN EFFORT to survive, rural electric cooperatives are asking th General Assembly to reject the provisions of a General Statutes Commissio report which would destroy the concept of consumer-owned electric system The cooperatives are also seeking the right to remain in towns when the service areas are annexed, and are asking legal barriers to prevent on electric supplier from duplicating another's facilities.

By the time you read this, some of your friends in the General Assem bly will probably have introduced legislation to protect your properties and also be fair to the legitimate aspirations of towns and power companies

★

AT PRESS TIME, we learned that the N. C. Farm Bureau Federatio had pledged its opposition to the General Statutes recommendations whic would tend to destroy the rural electric cooperatives. The Farm Bureau als strongly endorsed legislation which would protect the rights of the coo eratives when their members are annexed into towns.

★

IT SEEMS to be open season on REA, and some of your friends Congress have grown impatient with the campaign to destroy your coo eratives. Rep. W. R. (Bob) Poage of Texas recently had a letter from meddlesome gas man, who had asked the congressman to help run th co-ops out of business.

"If you have nothing more to do than 'throw mud' for the power com panies, I wish you would not clutter up my office with any more of yo trash," Mr. Poage wrote to W. A. Schuette of the L. P. Gas Association.

"If you ever have any matter to present to Congress that relates to th welfare of the liquified petroleum gas industry," wrote Mr. Poage, "I sha be happy to hear your views."

HE CAROLINA FARMER in-
tes comments on rural electrifi-
tion and other topics. Try to
ep your letters short. Remem-
r that we cannot print unsign-
letters. If you wish, we will
ithhold your name. Write to Box
99, Raleigh.

ear Editor:
Vice-President Lucas, of Duke
ower Company, wrote a letter to
e Winston-Salem Journal last
onth defending the State Utili-
es Commission and their recent
antahala Power decision. This
ecision awarded Duke the terri-
ry and Aluminum Company the
ater power facilities involved,
line with each of their wishes.
Mr. Lucas' letter was more re-
aling than enlightening. He said
uke's costs for something would
12 million dollars less than
me unstated figure, and that
uke could save $437,000 as be-
veen two other unstated figures.
r. Lucas also said that Duke
ower's over-all construction
sts for their power plants were
ly one-third as much as Nanta-
ala's comparable construction
sts per Kilowatt hour of capac-
y. (Duke, $100 per kw; Nanta-
ala, $300 per kw.)
This would seem to indicate
at Duke Power could make and
ll electricity a great deal cheap-
than Nantahala Power. But the
luminum Company seems to
ant to keep the Nantahala Power
lant to make electricity for their
nelter plant which is over in
ennessee where cheap TVA pow-
is available.
Putting these things together, it
ould appear that Duke power is
heaper than Nantahala power,
nd Nantahala power is cheaper
an TVA power. That would
ake Duke power much cheaper
an TVA power, but it isn't that
ay—or anywhere near that way.
We have a feeling that the
ilure of our State Utilities Com-
ission to properly restrict or
gulate the Aluminum Co.'s pow-
facilities and operations in

'Stick to Guns'

(Editor's Note: The following letter was written by John M. Carmody, the second administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, to Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation, Hillsboro. We thought perhaps you would like to see what this former administrator has to say about the situation of rural electrification today.)

Piedmont Electric Membership
Corporation
Hillsboro
North Carolina

Dear Sirs: Attention: Mgr. or Pres. of Board

A friend of mine in Chapel Hill, N. C., just sent me a copy of one of your newspaper ads (just a clipping so I do not know what paper) showing that you appear to be undergoing the usual attacks that REA cooperatives get from time to time. As a former REA Administrator during whose administration several hundred co-ops were organized, several of them in North Carolina, I realize these electric membership groups must be prepared to fight for their lives as long as p r i v a t e power companies exist. These private companies had an open field to serve **all farms and rural** areas thirty years ago but did not want to do it because they never realized what a rich market it could be. Now they want to grab it.

John M. Carmody

More than that they don't like to have their own customers know how cheap electricity can and should be sold. I am sorry that every REA co-op cannot have its own generating plant. That would really burn the hostile private power companies. I hope your young people realize what the old ones did to get electricity and stick to their guns.

Sincerely,
(signed) John M. Carmody
Chevy Chase, Md.

North Carolina is the chief reason for what is now going on, and Duke Power Company is one of the beneficiaries of this situation through their dealings in power with the unregulated Aluminum Company.

An owner of unrestricted-use property is a favored fellow, and hard to buy out when prospective buyers must be subject to restrictions. These circumstances as well as Duke Power Co.'s attitude, make rather ridiculous Mr. Lucas' lofty sounding statement that "if at any time in the future, Duke Power Company, the State of North Carolina, or any other public service corporation—needs these plants to serve the North Carolina public with electricity, they may be condemned for that purpose just as any other private property may be condemned for public use."

The City of High Point and some of the electric co-ops and others we know can testify that when any effort is made by "other public service corporations" toward acquiring electric power facilities, the Duke Power people will be right there, ready, willing,

(Continued on page 25)

Strengthening Rural Areas

(Editor's Note: The following talk was given by Norman Clapp, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, at the annual meeting of Tar Heel Electric Membership Association last month in Raleigh. Because it so clearly and precisely presents background about rural electrification — particularly concerning matters in dispute in North Carolina and around the Nation today —we are reprinting it here.)

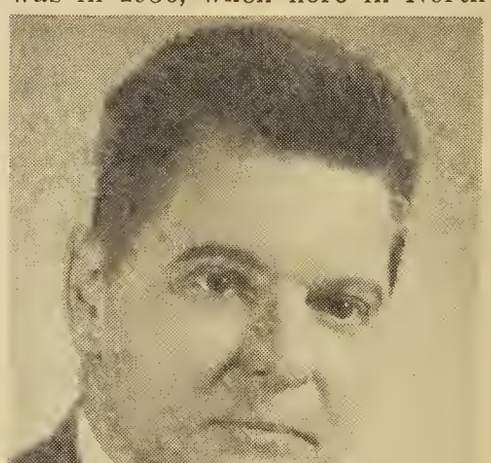
NORTH Carolina is building upon its well-earned reputation as one of the more progressive states in the Nation. Its rural electric systems are playing a most important role in that forward progress.

The late, great Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn of Texas, was quoted in a magazine article shortly before his death as saying that rural electrification has proven "the greatest boon to the farmer that I have ever seen." Speaker Rayburn was describing the elements that have contributed to America's phenomenal growth during his tenure in the Congress.

Electric power has proven a boon to farmers and to city people alike, not just as a convenience—and it is that—but because without power business and industry cannot flourish and grow; without power community facilities, new jobs, and better incomes cannot be developed.

Prior to 1935, when an entire segment of our economy — our rural areas—was deprived of a source of electric power, this neglect became a matter of national concern. As a result, the Congress of the United States proclaimed it to be our national policy to foster the availability of power to every American . . . to those in the country as well as those in the city . . . to those in low-density areas as well as areas of higher density. When the existing industry found too many Americans lived beyond the zones of profitable service, new approaches and new methods were introduced to see that the job was accomplished, with or without profit.

To show you how little the electrical industry of that day understood the problem when REA was established as a vehicle to implement that policy, leading spokesmen for the private power industry wrote REA's first Administrator, Morris Cooke, that "there are few farms requiring electricity for major farm operations that are now served." This was in 1936, when here in North



Norman Clapp

Carolina only one farm in twenty had central station service.

Farm people, even those living in the more sparsely settled areas, have demonstrated that **all** farms require electricity for major farm operations, and that when it is available, everyone benefits. Since passage of the Rural Electrification Act, agriculture has outstripped every other basic industry in productivity again.

The tremendous growth in farm output per manhour is money in the pocket for consumers, but it dries up jobs on the farm at a rate that is creating serious ec nomic problems in our rural are Back in 1935, it took one fa worker to feed and clothe every Americans. Today one farm wo er does all that for 27 people.

To the extent that alternate e ployment cannot be developed offset the attrition in the fa ranks, people are forced into t ranks of the unemployed or t underemployed, or they move in the already overcrowded urb employment market. Displac from the farm, often too old, a usually lacking in the skills quired to compete effectively f employment in the urban lab market, this outmigration is sound solution.

Unless job opportuniti can be developed in rural are the drying up of the populati base threatens the existence Main Street. And with jobs f only one out of ten rural hi school graduates in farming, t young people who offer greate hope for effective development these areas are being forced move away to find their futu elsewhere.

There is a need for better pu lic understanding, not only of t particular problems confronti our rural areas, but also of t importance of what the Natio rural electric systems are doi to effectively contribute to a sol tion.

There are many keys the economic development of area. Transportation, power, co munications and basic communi facilities are among them. Ever one knows the importance of go roads to rural areas. Developme of power and communicatio service has been just as vit The development now taking pla in many rural areas right here North Carolina would not ha been possible if your cooperativ had not brought electric power them.

A concern of the Congress a

e objective of the REA program s been to bring electric service the rural areas at rates and rms comparable to rates and rms in urban areas, measuring to the same high standards of ailability, service and convenince. The attainment of this obctive, in view of the many handips inherent in service to more arsely settled areas, has reired special treatment and difrent methods.

If we are to see that these eas have every opportunity to velop and grow, this is still e task confronting the rural ectrification program. It is true at lines have been built out into ese areas. But this hardware in self is not enough. Ample power, pendable service and competive rates must be offered. If we il now to press rural electrification forward to the full accomishments of its original objecves—if we settle for only parial service or high-cost service rural areas, we will be acceptg a basic handicap which will evitably postpone, if not ultiately prevent, the full developent of our rural areas.

Here in North Carolina you ave organized 33 cooperatives hich brought electric service to ast portions of the State that st a few years ago were in darkess. Your cooperatives serve 212,-00 consumers. REA has loaned ou $130 million to assist in the onstruction of your systems, but ey are **your** systems and by ow you have repaid $43 million f the REA loans and have an inestment of your own in your ystems amounting to $26 million. This is your investment. When eople start talking about taking away, it does not mean taking away from REA; it means takg it away from you. It means aking more than the investment self away from you; it means aking away the voice you have in etting the policy and standards or your own electric service rough a cooperative system that elongs to the people served.

The job you have done here in orth Carolina in opening up ural areas to greater economic evelopment, the job others like ou have done in the rural electrication movement across America, has added immeasurably to our national strength and well being already.

But there is more to come. These cooperative organizations you have created, these electric systems you have built, are priceless assets in the accelerated development of the rural communities of your State.

It would be tragic folly to let them be dismembered to suit the profit motives of the commercial public utilities.

You are not taking anything away from them. You are serving only in territories they passed up and left unserved. Now here in North Carolina, as elsewhere in the Nation, after you have developed these territories, the companies that once passed them by now want to take them away from you—or at least the more promising portions of them.

"These electric systems you have built are priceless assets in the development of rural communities."

This is "business," some will say. It may be "business," but it is not fair play!

Nor is it good policy to allow it, for if you and your systems are going to be able to do your best job in getting electric service at low rates to rural areas generally, you must be able to retain the more populated portions of your service territories where unit costs are lower to offset the higher unit costs of service in the thinner rural areas.

Most people these days come from urban areas where they share the cost of service with an average of more than 30 other consumers on a mile of power line. Unfortunately they do not realize that REA-financed rural systems average only one-tenth as many consumers, or 3.3, on a mile of line. They do not realize that rural systems do not have the advantages of large commercial and industrial accounts on a scale comparable to the opportunities of the urban utilities. Consumer income is lower too in the rural areas. This affects the revenue collected from each mile of investment, and in 1961, for instance, rural electric systems averaged only $414 of revenue per mile of line compared with an average of $6,580 enjoyed by the commercial utilities.

Here in North Carolina you have one-fourth as many consumers per mile as do the commercial systems and you average about one-eighth the revenue per mile.

Fewer consumers contributing toward cost of service affects the share each must carry of the overall cost. Low-cost and long-term financing is a lifesaver to the rural system, but—even at 2 percent—interest is a substantial increment in the rate. For instance, in 1960, interest on long-term debt for the REA-financed systems took 7.7 percent of total revenue, while this interest cost to the Class A & B utilities averaged 6.1 percent of revenue.

It is apparent then, that even at the 2 percent interest rate, interest cost takes a greater share of revenue. Any increase in the rate would widen the disadvantage, and further impede the efforts of the rural systems to reduce the cost of power.

If the cooperative rural systems were to be forced to give up those portions of their territories in which the unit costs of service have been eased by the good fortune of population growth, this disparity would continue and worsen. And its effect would be to penalize the rural areas through higher electric rates and to stifle their economic development. Such a course would continually shortchange the rural people of this State or any other state where rural electric cooperatives are serving any substantial number of people. To allow this, in my judgment, is not sound public policy.

(Continued on page 28)

Federal Crop Insurance

Protecting Your Investment

By Henry Winfrey, Area Public Relations Director, FCIC

YES, it was hot, but we could fight the heat. It was the dryness that scared us. Our crops were thirsting away and we were worried about our livestock. Matter of fact, many of our neighbors were concerned about their family water supply.

Folks in the cities had been asked to stop watering lawns or washing cars and if the drought lasted much longer they could expect strict water rationing. There's no doubt about it, everyone suffered from the dryness.

But, somehow, it seemed to hit us hardest on the farm. Oh, we still did the same things—worked our crops as much as we could, visited and shopped in town. It was the restlessness that bothered us. The way our neighbors watched their tobacco crop die—watched helplessly without really understanding why.

It was 1953—summer—and the dry weather ruined a multi-million dollar tobacco cr in Alamance, Caswell, Forsy Franklin, Guilford, Person, Ro ingham, Surry and Vance co ties.

The rains came though, ni years later, in the wrong part the state, and all at the sa time. On Friday, June 29, 19 farmers were working in wh had all the markings of a reco breaking tobacco crop. On Mo day, July 2nd—just three da later—water was knee deep in t fields, tobacco was drowned washed away, roads, bridges, a even houses had been damag Sixteen inches of rain had co and gone. And, with it went multi-million dollar tobacco cr from Beaufort, Pitt, Jone Craven, Duplin, Martin and On low counties.

The 1962 rains also took mo than their share of the cotton cr in Robeson, Warren and Frank counties just a few months aft an early drought destroyed possible chance of a cotton sta in Cleveland, Lincoln and Ruthe ford counties.

A bit melodramatic, pe haps, but it does introduce t role of the Federal Insurance Co poration in the 1953 drought a the 1962 rains. In figures, t Corporation paid two million d lars in 9 counties to insured far ers for their production cost th was lost during the drought a over two million dollars to insur farmers in 7 counties who watc ed as their crops were wash away in last year's heavy rain The farmers were insured, suffe ed a loss, and collected. On t surface, nothing unusual at a

An adjuster checks the loss from 1962 rains which hit tobacco crops in several Eastern North Carolina counties. The FCIC paid growers over $2 million as result of this damage.

But, it goes much deeper and involves much more.

It goes back to the dust bowl days of the early 30's and several attempts by private insurance to provide farmers with all-risk crop insurance protection — attempts that failed because the necessary information about the different risks farmers face and how often the risks occur simply was not available. Without it, it was impossible to establish workable rates and coverages.

Thus, farmers turned to the Government for a Crop Insurance Program that would protect their crop investments. At the same time, private insurance companies requested the Government to experiment and determine if Crop Insurance could be handled through private insurance channels. As a result, in 1938, the Congress of the United States authorized the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1939 the first crop insurance policy was offered to the American wheat farmer. Three years later, cotton was added as the second insured crop. By 1945 the Corporation had lost about 70 million dollars and faced liquidation at the hands of Congress. Instead, the program was placed on a strict experimental basis in 700 counties with authorization to insure farmer's production cost in wheat, cotton and tobacco. Also, it was possible for the Corporation to expand into 100 new counties each year and insure three new crops. Today—nationwide—the Corporation operates in 1,069 counties insuring 22 different farm crops. Since 1948—the start of the experimental program—96 cents of every dollar earned by Crop Insurance in premiums has been returned to the farmer as payment for lost production cost. The other 4 cents is held in reserve for widespread disaster years.

For 1963 in North Carolina, Crop Insurance will be offered to tobacco farmers in 53 counties, cotton farmers in 25 counties, peanut growers in 8 counties, on soybeans in 2 counties, and on corn in 2 counties. Peach insurance was available for the first time in 1963 in the Sandhills and the Polk-Rutherford-Cleveland producing areas. Growers protected their production cost on over 80 percent of the insurable acreage in the area with the Corporation.

The Department of Agriculture looks with pride on the Crop Insurance program in North Carolina for several reasons. Last year, for instance, North Carolina had more insurance in force than any other state in the United States—58½ million dollars (the next closest state had 34 million dollars). But, this is only the beginning. The real source of pride comes from the way the North Carolina program has proven the true value of Crop Insurance to the farmer and the nonfarmer, in addition to providing a monetary service to the state during years of crop failure.

Since the origin of Crop Insurance—and even today—many tobacco farmers consider hail the only natural hazard threatening their crop. Hail is a killer—a deadly one—but FCIC records show that 54 percent of the tobacco destroyed by nature happens from drought, 33 percent from excessive moisture, and 14 percent from hail. A sickening experience for many North Carolina farmers in the 1953 drought and the 1962 rains vividly demonstrated the harsh truth. Crop Insurance—the only all-risk protection available to farmers—made it possible for the insured farmers to help others by helping themselves.

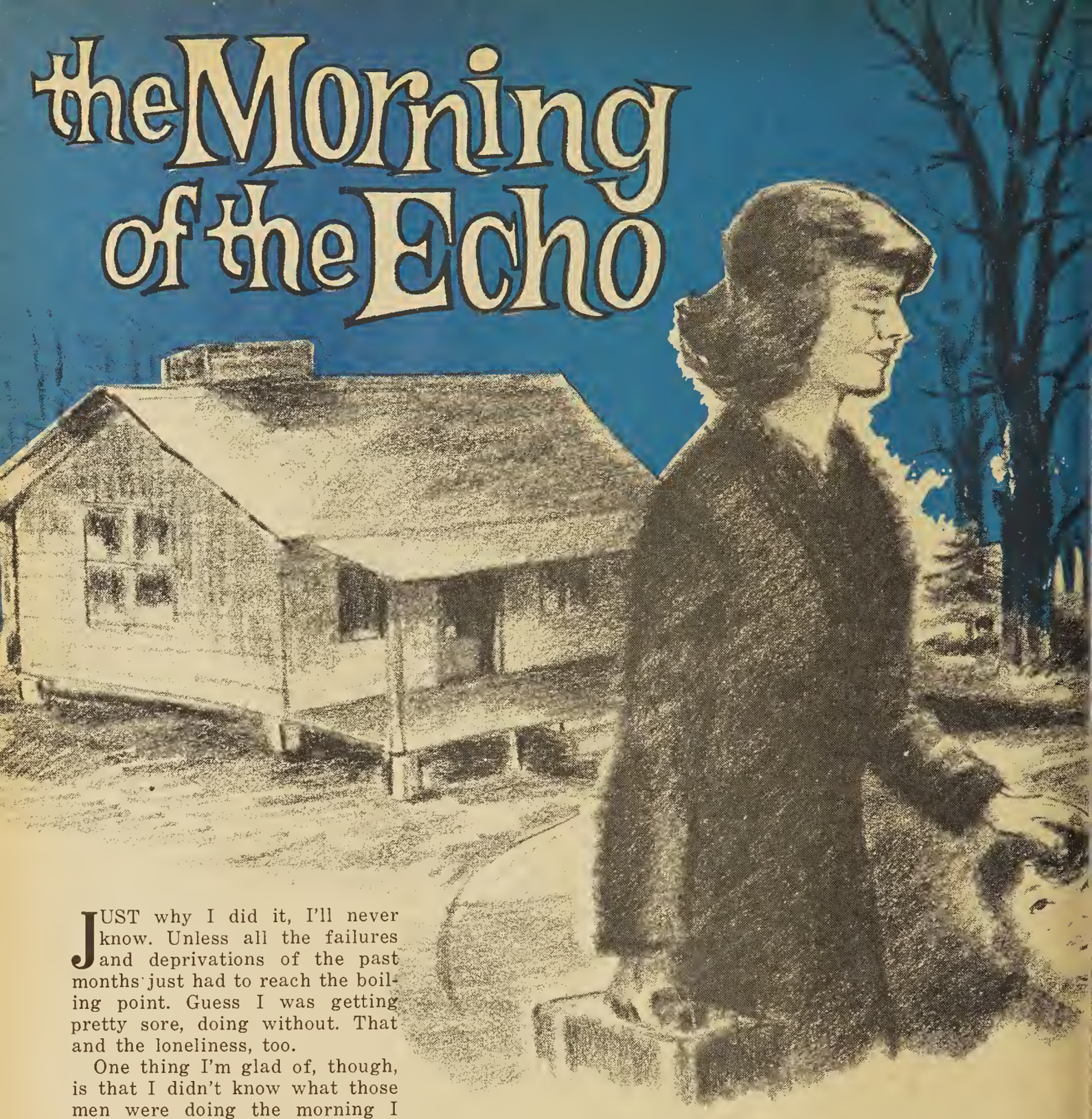
One insured grower phrased it this way. "Each year when I plant my crop, I know three things can happen. I can make a profit, I can break even, or I can lose money. By insuring my production cost or my investment with FCIC, I know only two things can happen. I can make a profit or I can break even. Thus, when the rains ruined my tobacco last year, my Crop Insurance claim check made it possible for me to repay my farm operating loan, to meet the mortgage payment on my farm, to pay other insurance premiums—or in other words—it made it possible for me to meet my basic financial obligations and try again this year."

This, of course, put money into circulation and helped cushion the blow to businesses that prosper only when the farmer prospers. Also, it helped the taxpayer by reducing the amount of money needed from the Government for emergency help.

This farmer will get his production costs back from his FCIC insurance. Most tobacco farmers also carry hail insurance with a private company.

Unfortunately, the Crop Insurance Program is sometimes confused as a competitor of private insurance and free enterprise. Once again North Carolina steps forward as a shining example of the true relationship. Private enterprise offers excellent hail insurance protection for the tobacco producers. Their policy insures the value of the crop and pays if spot damage occurs. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation includes hail in its all-risk policy, but only for the cost of production. If a farmer has both policies (most North Carolina Crop Insurance policyholders carry hail insurance too) and suffers severe hail damage, his investment is returned by FCIC and his profit by his commercial hail insurance policy. Thus, he has complete insurance protection from hail and his investment is protected against any natural hazard.

the Morning of the Echo



By Martha Cartwright Paul

JUST why I did it, I'll never know. Unless all the failures and deprivations of the past months just had to reach the boiling point. Guess I was getting pretty sore, doing without. That and the loneliness, too.

One thing I'm glad of, though, is that I didn't know what those men were doing the morning I heard the echo.

To begin with, it was washday —the worst day of the week to me. I stamped my feet, cried a little, and then hung out my wash for the second time. The line had broken the first time, mopping the clothes in the damp earth below.

Back in the kitchen, where my washsuds were still waiting to be carried and dumped in the back yard, I thought of my little two-year-old, Ted. What could he be into this time? He was quiet—too quiet.

I tiptoed to the bedroom door and looked in. I watched in horror as he scraped out the last drop of my cleansing cream. My precious cream! What would I do for my sun-browned, wind-dried skin?

That did it! I remembered how I had sacrificed to save enough to buy the cream from the lady who drove in once a month selling such products. And I remembered that today was the day for her to come to the house again.

I made up my mind quickly, without a second thought. I packed my clothes—all I had were the shabby and out-dated ones I ha brought with me when I came.

I hated to be a quitter and leav Tom out there all alone. And hated to face Mom and Da with such a story after all th stern warnings they had given. could hear Mom's comment whe she had learned I was planning t marry Tom: "Why, Jenny Hic man, have you stopped to thin what you're doing? That boy har ly owns the shirt on his back."

And I had stoutly defended Tom, explaining that everything would be fine just as soon as there was a good crop year. Hadn't they heard Tom say he'd had three bad years in a row? Either too dry or too wet, he'd said.

Oh, I had faith in those days. I believed Tom could work wonders with his old, run-down farm. I even had faith the weather would finally stop being our enemy and start helping us.

But four crop failures later I had come to think of the two words as inseperable. I never heard the word "crop" that I didn't think "failure" should follow.

I knew things would be better if Tom would just move somewhere —anywhere—to get away from that old farm. But he couldn't be pried off. He worked patiently on, always hoping and praying the right year would come. Always kind, always considerate—and always stubbornly ready to try again every spring.

SO there I was, Ted asleep in my lap, baggage in the boot, sitting beside the products lady, driving out that mile-long lane to reach the highway. I told her I was going home on a little visit and she didn't seem to see anything amiss.

I had often envisioned myself going off like this. But before we had gone a couple of miles I realized that it lacked the exhilarating effect of my vision. Tom's face kept coming before my eyes. Tom's face with that startled, hurt look it would have when he read the note I'd left tied to the handle of the water bucket, telling him I just couldn't go on anymore.

"Serves him right," I tried to tell myself, "I won't give in now." So I clutched Ted a little tighter, kept my eyes on the road and tried to concentrate on what the products lady was saying.

But it was just no use. I became more panic-stricken by the minute. Finally, about a mile or so down the highway, we came to a little house sitting back among the trees and the products lady stopped to deliver an order.

Ted, still sleeping, and I were left alone in the car and I began to think how quiet and still it seemed with the motor shut off. Then I was distracted by some strange noises. As I looked toward them, I saw trees falling. It was back a good distance from the highway, so I thought it was someone cutting trees for lumber.

About then several men walked up on a rise of ground and I heard them singing. I rolled down the window to listen. In a deep, bass voice, these words came to me: "I'm going back to that dear old shack."

Then the words "going back" echoed. The louder the men sang, the more the words reverberated towards me. "Going back . . . going back . . . going back."

SUDDENLY I felt a choking feeling in my throat, and tears sprang to my eyes. I looked down at little Ted and he stretched. As he did, his lips formed one word: "Daddy."

I pushed him up to a sitting position so abruptly that he started to cry. Soothing him as best I could, I opened the door and hastily climed out. I saw the owner of the house walking toward his little pickup truck just ahead of us. Even though I didn't know him, ran and asked him which way he was going.

Nothing mattered now but to get back and retrieve that note before Tom saw it.

I grabbed Ted and the luggage, mumbled something to the products lady about deciding to wait until Tom could take the trip with me, jumped in the cab and closed the door.

Soon I was heading back to the place I had detested. Only now there was a big difference. Instead of it being detestable, it seemed now to be the only spot where God really was.

Much to my uneasiness, my neighbor insisted on taking me down the lane. Frantically, I scanned the place for some sign of Tom. Usually he was prompt for the noonday meal, but that day I prayed he might be detained by some unexpected problem in the back field.

At last we were again established in what had now become our "home, sweet home." Ted found his old tattered ball and with a happy sigh of contentment, he began to roll it back and forth.

I went to work with one eye on the clock. First I destroyed the note, then I stowed the luggage in the closet and changed into my faded old slacks. Just thirty minutes later, I had the meal ready for the table.

Still Tom hadn't come, and I began to feel a little uneasy. Could he have been home and read the note? I felt a pang of fear in my heart.

Then I heard Ted chuckle from the front door and I ran to see. There Tom was, coming across the yard, waving to Ted.

Was it possible that he couldn't feel the excitement of all that had happened that morning?

Was it my imagination—or was there an extra buoyancy in his step?

"Oh, Tom, you're late," I cried, as he stepped up on the porch. How I longed to throw my arms around his neck, but I didn't dare do the unusual. Instead, I merely asked him what kept him. I knew by his smile that something had happened.

"Sorry," he said, "but I've been down in the woods near the railroad track, watching the men cut the way for the poles and lines. We're getting electricity here, and soon."

SO that was when the crop news changed. Seems like it was just waiting for me to learn my big lesson. If I had only known, I would have braved it out with Tom and had faith that comforts and conveniences would come later.

Tom still doesn't know about the day I rode off with the products woman. Mom and Dad don't know about it either. A few days ago Mom stood in the doorway of my beautiful, modern kitchen—full of electric appliances and a siny waxed tile floor to go with them—and said, "It's good to know that you waited patiently for all of this."

I felt a twinge of guilt, thinking of the note.

As I said before, I'm glad I didn't know those men were cutting the way for the electric line that day I heard the echo. Had I known, my foolish pride might have kept me from doing what I knew in my heart I must do—go back home.

'Buy-Out' Bill in Legislature

An 'unprecedented' proposal would put your cooperative at the mercy of the private power companies—leaving you with little or no say.

A Bill introduced into the North Carolina General Assembly early this month contains a provision that would give "any investor-owned power company or telephone company" the "right to purchase the entire franchise, and all assets of, any electric membership corporation or telephone membership corporation."

The proposal was carried forward from a preliminary report by the General Statutes Commission and already had been condemned throughout the state as being "the blueprint for destruction of rural electrification." The Commission, an appointive group charged with recommending revisions in state laws, has been working on a revision of utilities laws for over a year.

The 160-page report was introduced in both houses under a suspension of the rules, made necessary because it contained a lengthy introduction and explanatory material in addition to recommended statutes.

Lacy Thornburg

The report brought immediate criticism from rural electric leaders, General Assembly members, and others. J. C. Brown, Jr., executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, said the report "reads more like a power company advertisement than a serious legislative proposal."

He said the Commission "points to how much we've borrowed, but says nothing about how much we've repaid in prinicpal and interest on our debt to REA. It points out how much taxes the power companies pay but says nothing about the $2½ million of that tax they collect from the cooperatives. It ignores the history of excessive profits and public neglect by these so-called investor-owned companies which it would turn us over to.

"The Commission also ignore the public danger inherent in fur ther consolidating the power com pany monopoly of our electri energy sources, and is silent o the value of competition in a fre enterprise society."

Brown said the Commissio "would circumvent the right o Congress to set our interest rates and seems totally blind to the pur poses of our interest rate and th obligations we incurred in accept ing it.

"I think the Commission's pur pose, in so far as rural electrifica tion is concerned, is to draw th General Assembly's attention a way from the public's need for good law which would protect th property rights of the rural elec tric members."

North Carolina co-ops woul like to see legislation which woul prevent duplication of electri facilities and let cooperatives con tinue serving their territorie which are annexed to cities.

The sharpest attack came on th floor of the House of Representa tives by Lacy Thornburg of Jack son County, a member of th House Public Utilities Commit tee. He said he and other Hous members were guilty of "an ac of ignorance" in allowing the ful report of the Commission to be in troduced under a rule suspension

He said the report "is a culmi nation of closed door meetings held by men who refused to mak the minutes of these meeting available to the press to the en that the public might be reliabl informed of matters now vital t our present deliberations."

"This is the product of a grou that brought the concern of ou

'The Blueprint for Destruction'

Here's what G.S. 62-111 (b) means to you as an electric cooperative member:

- **Any "investor-owned" power company would have the right to buy your cooperative without a vote of the members.**
- **Not only could your property be expropriated from you, but you wouldn't even be paid a fair value for it! The proposal does not allow any price to be attached to franchise rights and goodwill.**
- **It would obviously mean the end of a program which you and your neighbors built with years and years of toil.**

What They're Saying About the GSC Report

Gov. Terry Sanford: "I do not think it is fair to authorize such drastic action against the electric membership corporations and cities without first giving the consumers a chance to be heard."

Robert W. Scott, chairman, N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power: "Our cooperatives are now being marked for destruction and the General Statutes Commission has drawn the blueprint for this destruction."

Gwyn Price, chairman, N. C. Rural Electrification Authority: "The right of all people to organize to provide themselves with services is basic; I am surprised that anyone would want to deprive Americans of that right."

Norman Clapp, administrator of REA: "These cooperative organizations you have created are priceless assets. . . . It would be tragic folly to let them be dismembered to suit the profit motives of the commercial public utilities."

Asheville Citizen-Times: "Now the General Statutes Commission would permit the utilities to reap where they have not sown. This, surely, would be confiscation of property without due process of sound law."

Paul Barwick, editor of the Weekly Gazette, LaGrange: "If the private power companies are successful in eliminating rural electrification, then the citizens of North Carolina and the United States will be the big losers."

Winston-Salem Journal: "It is difficult to believe that the North Carolina General Assembly would approve such a grossly undemocratic step as this."

J. C. Brown Jr., executive manager, Tarheel Electric: "The proposal is calculated to make it impossible for rural people to own their own electric systems. To that extent it goes to the heart of a basic American freedom."

own Chief Executive into focus against at least a part of its membership because of apparent conflicts of interest," Thornburg added.

"Their product is now in our hands with all its dirty little explanations and insinuations, as an official copy of a proposed bill. It is not enough to say that the wording of the bill is there. The wrong lies in lending official approval to accessories."

He added, "This so-called copy of a bill is in respects nothing more or less than a disguised propaganda sheet smacking of the same vilification that is characteristic of so many newspaper and radio ads appearing in our State over the name of one or more self-styled investor-owned utilities.

"This gilded effort on the part of the Commission to gain the official sanction of this body, by lending authenticity to a brazen effort, is only one more indication of how far some groups will go to take undue advantage of an unsuspecting public."

Earlier, when a preliminary version of the report was issued in December, Governor Terry Sanford said it took "the power company position." He also called on members of the Commission who had possible conflicts of interest to withdraw themselves from making recommendations on utilities law revisions. At least two of the Commission are attorneys who have been or are representing monopoly power companies. However, in spite of the Governor's request, the Commission voted not to recommend to any of its members that they disqualify themselves.

The Commission also has been severely criticized for holding sessions and failing to make minutes of its meetings available to the public. The Commission—in closed session—voted to withhold the minutes in response to a formal request from Tarheel Electric and **The Carolina Farmer.**

In addition, the "buy-out" proposal was called "grossly undemocratic" by several newspapers, which pointed out that cooperative members would have no say in the expropriation of their property.

The report's introduction is largely devoted to a rationalization of its "buy-out" proposals, its secrecy stand, and why certain of its "power company" members did not withdraw from considering utilities law revisions.

The introduction said the "buy-out" proposal was included because rural electric cooperatives were "subsidized" and that "the mission of the membership corporations has been successfully accomplished . . ." Both ideas are prominent in the gigantic propaganda campaigns being conducted by power companies throughout the nation. They also parrot a private power company spokesman's statements made at public hearings on the proposals in January.

With a bit of crystal-ball gazing, the Commission divined that that "it is because we are keenly sensitive to the interests of the great but often inarticulate majority that we have made the recommendation." The "buy-out" proposal was soundly attacked at the public hearings, while no one spoke in its behalf. However, a power company lawyer did call for what he called "curbs" on cooperatives.

A full page of the report is devoted to the secrecy issue. The Commission justified withholding its minutes because they were "fragmentary" and "would be a source of erroneous impressions to others."

Tarheel Electric had sought to examine the minutes because it felt they would "throw a great deal of light on just why the Commission's report favors the power companies while blueprinting the destruction of the rural electrification program."

The Commission also maintained that "full and candid discussion would become impossible" if meetings were open to the press. And it said it thought "the conflict of interest principle is irrelevant to the kind of work we do."

'A Program of the People'

"A program of the people." That was the theme of the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh last month.

And the people both spoke and listened. What they said and heard in many cases was far from comforting, but they left determined to fight doggedly for the survival of their rural electric cooperatives.

REA Administrator Norman Clapp's speech (reprinted on page 8) brought words of praise from many of the 150 members of the General Assembly who were special guests at the annual banquet.

The big news came in a speech by Kermit Overby of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Overby announced the results of a study on power-company overcharges (see page 5).

Robert W. Scott, master of the N. C. Grange and chairman of the N. C. Committee for Low-Cost Power, called for "public support in local communities for preservation of our rural electric program."

"I hope you will offer your services," he added, "because it's a rough, tough, no-holds-barred fight and we need all the corn-cob throwers on our side we can get."

T. R. Walker, director of Burke-McDowell EMC, was elected president of TEMA, succeeding W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC.

Other officers for TEMA are G. L. Rucker, manager of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC, vice president, and F. E. Joyner, manager of Piedmont EMC, secretary-treasurer.

N. C. EMC, power bargaining arm of the state's co-ops, elected Alton Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, its president. L. P. Beverage, manager of Four County EMC, was named vice president and Rucker was named secretary-treasurer.

Here are the resolutions which TEMA directors adopted at the meeting:

TWO newsmakers at the TEMA annual meeting last month were (left) Robert W. Scott, chairman of the steering committee of the N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power, and Kermit Overby, head of the Legislative and Research Department of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

1. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby condemns and deplores the power company advertising and propaganda effort to discredit and destroy the REA and consumer-owned electric systems; and that we petition the Federal Power Commission and the North Carolina Utilities Commission to determine the extent to which the costs of this power company effort are being charged to the consuming public in power company rates.

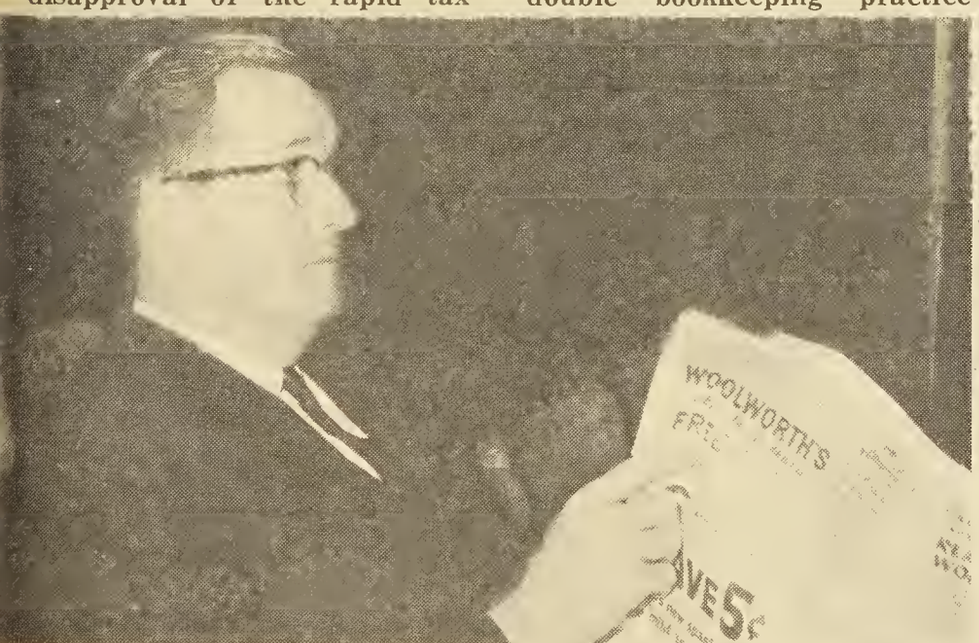
2. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby petitions the United States Congress to conduct an investigation to deter-

Gilbert Whitley . . . legislative strategy
Richard Hausler . . . building rural areas
J. L. Shearon . . . training and safety
W. C. Carlton . . . bowing out

mine the extent to which power companies are earning in excess of 6% on their investments through the rates these companies charge to the consuming public.

3. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby registers its disapproval of the rapid tax write-offs and tax credits now enjoyed under the tax laws by utility companies, since such incentives are unnecessary when regulatory commissions perform their duties properly.

4. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby condemns the double bookkeeping practice whereby power companies and other profit utilities are permitted by regulatory commissions to collect more Federal taxes from their consumers in their rates than they actually pay; and RESOLVED FURTHER, that, while strongly disapproving tax credits and rapid tax write-offs available to public utilities, we petition the regulatory commissions to require that these tax savings be credited to the consumers in their rates.



James A. Ward, director of Four-County EMC, demonstrates the popular way of waiting until the meeting gets underway: checking the morning paper.

5. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby strongly condemns as false and defamatory much of the current Carolina Power & Light Company advertising and propaganda against consumer-owned electric systems and the United States Rural Electrification Administration.

6. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby urges its member-systems to seek the active endorsement, understanding, sympathy and support of local towns, cities and others who

(Continued on page 31)

Personal Grooming Goes E

ELECTRIC grooming aids increase in poularity each year, as town and country residents alike buy them and find them useful for head-to-toe personal care. Important on the list are hair dryers, shavers, lighted magnifying mirrors, hair brushes, clippers, roll curlers, toothbrushes, manicure sets, massagers, and also such electric helpers as shoe polishers, and tie and pants pressers.

Home use of hair dryers grew rapidly with introduction of home-permanent solutions and the large curl rollers that interfered with comfortable sleep. To meet the demand for convenient, fast money-saving home care of hair, about 35 manufacturers have placed nearly 100 models of hair dryers on the market.

Hair Dryers

Types of hair dryers vary widely. The hand dryer first became available; this later was fitted with a stand. Now there are numerous vanity models for strap-on or sit-down use, combination vanity and powered manicure set models, and the larger stand or pedestal professional-type dryers.

Nearly all models of hand hair dryers come with stands. Many include hoods and hose, or offer these fittings, as well as stands, at additional cost. The more popular vanity models, equipped with hose and hoods, are on the market in about equal numbers with hand-stand and hand types. The noticeable differences between these two portable types are stability and weight. Hand models weigh 1¾ to 3¼ pounds, while vanity types range from 3 to 10 pounds. Professional types with floor stands weight more: for example, a stand type with telescoping, folding base weighs 10 pounds, five models weight between 15 and 35 pounds each, and a larger one weighs 57 pounds.

For the hair dryer used only at home, choose one marked 110-120 volts AC. If the dryer will be used on trips with stops in large city hotels, buy an AC/DC portable type. For foreign travel, look for 115/230 volt type that provides voltage selection at the flick of a switch. Motors commonly used in hair dryers are designed to keep radio-TV interference to a minimum, but it is well to ask about this point. Also check on quietness of operation to insure listening pleasure while drying your hair.

Look For The UL Label

To learn how dryers compare in drying speed, you need information on heating capacity and air flow. On the nameplate of the dryer, you can find combined wattage rating for motor and heat unit; most of this wattage is for heating. Specification sheets may give information on maximum BTU's (heat units) per hour, and maximum CFM (cubic feet per minute) air flow. And be sure to look for the UL label, both on dryer and cord, showing safety approval in Underwriters Laboratories tests.

Wattage rating range from 210 to 450 watts, with a dozen or so hand dryers rated 210 or 215, and more than a dozen between 225 and 450 watts. The slightly heavier vanity dryers range from 220 watts up, with a high concentration of models rated at 350 watts. Maximum BTU's per hour range from 516 to 1,400, with 1,025 BTU quite common; most of the models on which this heat unit figure is given fall between 1,000 and 1,160 BTU. The range on maximum CFM air flow, where given, is between 8.6 and 35 cubic feet per minute, with half of the models below 15, and half 15-35. Higher BTU and CFM ratings mean faster drying time.

Controls for adjusting and turning heat off are important for comfort and convenience in use. An "off" position and a "cold" position are common on hair dryers, but the number of "hot" positions varies. A large number have only one "hot" position, but a larger number have either two or three. A patented multi-temp heat control with infinite heat range is found on a few top-of-line models. Hair dryer models with either rotary switch or push-button controls are available in about equal numbers. More than a third of all models also have safety shut-off control.

Cord lengths vary from 65 to 120 inches, with the greatest number 6 feet long. The next largest number is 7 feet long, and almost as many are 8 feet long. Length of hose to carry warm or cool air ranges from 31 to 48 inches in models where such hose is used, with 42 inches the most common length.

Added Features

Features on a number of portable hair dryers included hood, hose, nail dryer, a carrying case, and neck strap or belt support. The hood is standard with nearly all hair dryers; large hoods to fit over large roll curlers adapt hair dryers for use in creating natural looking and bouffant hair styles. In choosing between hoods, check on adjustability for head size, and durability of hood material or cost of replacement, also on flexibility and non-kink and non-collapsing features of hose. Many models feature a diffuser in the hood, which spreads air and hastens drying.

Other features include powered manicure set, heated comb and brush, timer, plug, and cord holder. Some hoods have overflow vents, a vent located to direct warm air for nail drying and a top-opening feature to check progress of drying. Auxiliary equipment includes: carrying case with loop molded so dryer in case can be worn hanging from waist or shoulder during operation, a mirror in the case, room for crulers and combs in dryer case or room in case for supplies, even for lingerie. Added sales features are perfumer, and utility tray.

Costs of home hair dryers range from $5.95 to $79.95, with a top of $119.95; the greater number of models cost $19.95, $24.95, or $29.95. Dryer units may be made of

'CTRIC

By Louisan Mamer

er Use Advisor, REA

stel plastics, polished aluminum metals with chromium plating, inted finishes in decorator lors or black, silver or gray rackle" finishes. The hood ould be of washable and non-ammable material.

To freshen a sagging hair-do stily, the curling iron of the 20's has been modernized with a rge roll curler that produces ft, large natural waves, popular today's hair styling.

Hair Clippers

To save money, time, and travel, any rural families find electric ir clippers an aid to speedy rbering at home. A dozen manu-cturers make hair clippers op-ated by magnetic or universal otors, which run vibrator-pow-ed clippers. Most manufacturers ature adjustable cutters, some-mes using a lever that adjusts e blade for cutting hair to dif-rent lengths.

Attachments for different ngth (flat-top or butch) cuts, g. ¼, ⅜ or ½ inch, for right and ft tapering, and for blending for neat finish to the haircut, are cluded with some models, or iced separately. Clipper sets so may include such auxiliary uipment as a tapered barber mb, barber shears, neck apron, ister brush, clipper oil, and a rmanent storage tray.

Electric shavers for men or wo-en are available in AC, AC/DC, d DC 120-volt models in 5 to 32 nce weights and cost ranges om $3.98 to $35.95. Cords come in 3½ to 7 foot lengths; most are more than 5 feet long. The number of heads may be one, two, or three. Some single-head shavers feature 3 or 6 cutters. Head adjustments are classed as self-adjusting, roller-adjusting, or flexible, and screen thinness is given for many models. Head sizes vary considerably, with the smallest of rectangular dimensions ⅜ inch and the largest 2½ inches among models on the market. A round head also is available. While most shavers are one-speed types, a few models have 3 speeds, and a few have speed adjustments. The vairation in strokes per minutes is tremendous; a low of 120 and a high of 14,400 can be noted when such information is given.

On several models, trimmers for sideburns on men's shavers or for women's use are also helpful for neck trimming between hair cuts. Other features include converter available for auto use, recharging on AC only for rechargeable lifetime energy cells; "on-off" switch, "on-off" trimmer positioning, and a carrying case.

Men's shavers come in solid neutral colors, or in combinations with white, ivory, beige, grey, charcoal, or black predominating. Occasionally blue, maroon, and coral models are found. Women's shavers, on the other hand, are usually made in white or decorator colors, such as pink, blue, orchid, or gold, or in combinations such as pink and grey.

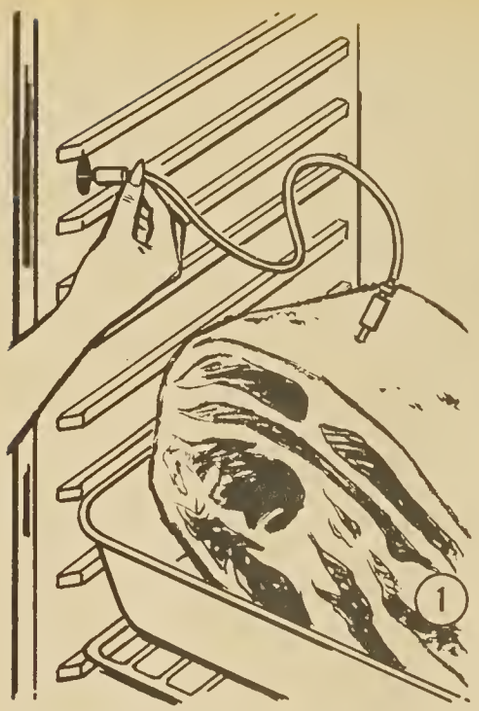
Since the industry suggests a 2-week home trial as a promotional method, it may be possible to try out the shaver that seems preferable to you to be sure that it fits your needs. If you have never used a shaver, give yourself a week to become accustomed to it before being too critical. If it still does not satisfy at the end of the 2-week trial period, take it back and try another type.

Motor-driven manicure sets for home use have been introduced fairly recently. They are equipped with power cable, cuticle loosener, cuticle brush, nail shaper with replacement discs, fine file with replacement discs or drums and felt buffer with replacement pads. The same type of attachments come with the combination vanity hair dryer and powered manicure set.

Electric toothbrushes, introduced several years ago, are catching on in a big way as more of them gain UL approval. Since they are primarily a health appliance, suffice it to say here that eight manufacturers are offering plug-in models and some have battery-operated units on the market.

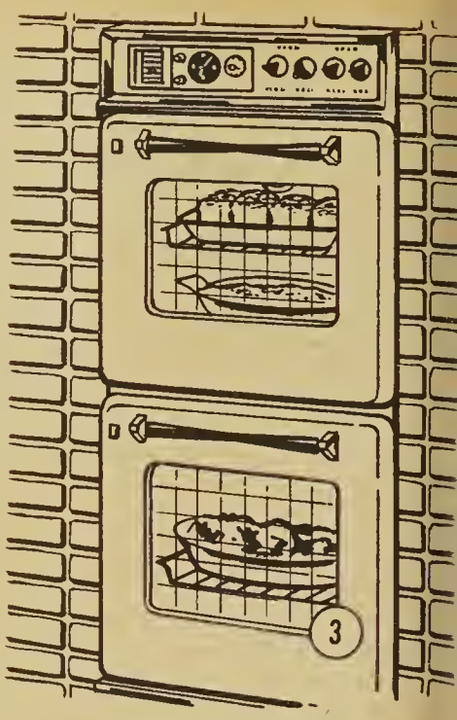
Electric shoe polishers, put on the market several years ago, are beginning to attract more manufacturers as a promising grooming item for home use.

As this listing of electrically-operated beauty and grooming aids shows, electric power is fast becoming invaluable in another important area of our lives.—NRECA Feature.



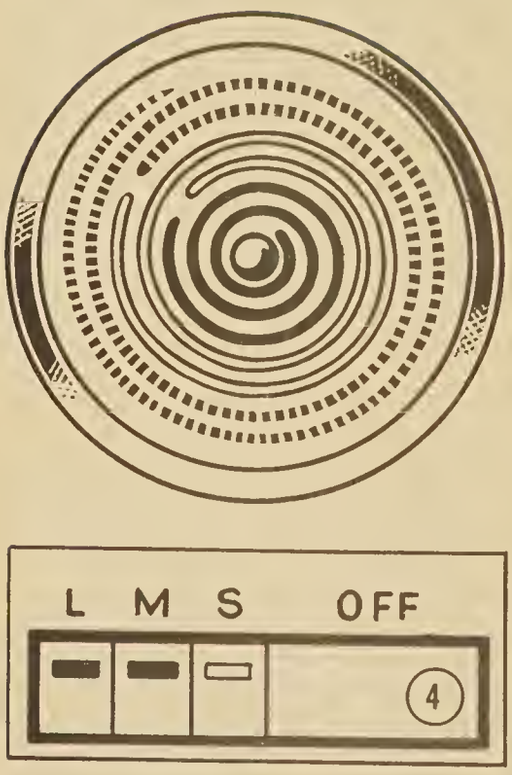
Automatic meat thermometer.

Oven door removable to clean.

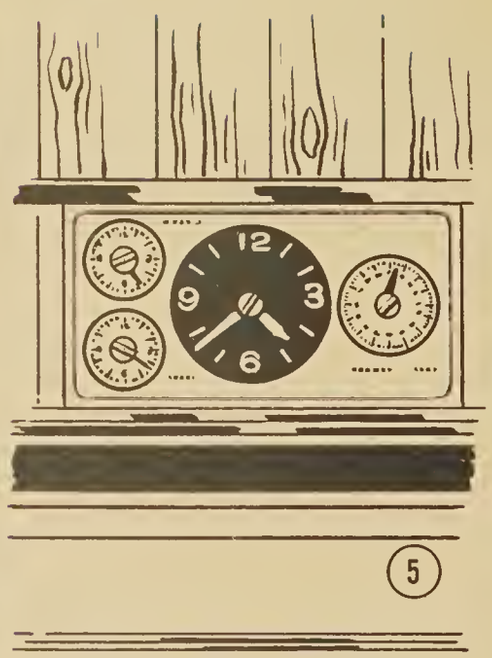


Large built-in double ovens.

TO EASE COOKING CHORES...



Heating elements adjust to pan size.



On and off oven timer.

Automatic oven rotisserie.

HE new electric ranges cook rings around the rest. With their automatic timers and at controls that are simple to use, eir fast heat, and built-in cleanli-ss, they make cooking more fun d less fuss.

Since the various electric ranges ve different special features, it's good idea for the homemaker to op carefully for the model that's st right for her and her family. Here are some of the features look for:

1. Automatic meat probes elimi-te guesswork in cooking, tell you en the roast is done. Set the con-l to the temperature you want, ert the probe into center of meat, ay from bone, gristle, or fat. hen meat's done, a buzzer will und, or on some models, heat is tomatically turned low to keep at at serving temperature with-t further cooking. A roast can kept rare and juicy for hours.

2. Among the many easy-clean-g features of the new electric nges are oven doors that lift off be washed in the sink. Other en doors drop down vertically to ke cleaning the oven easier.

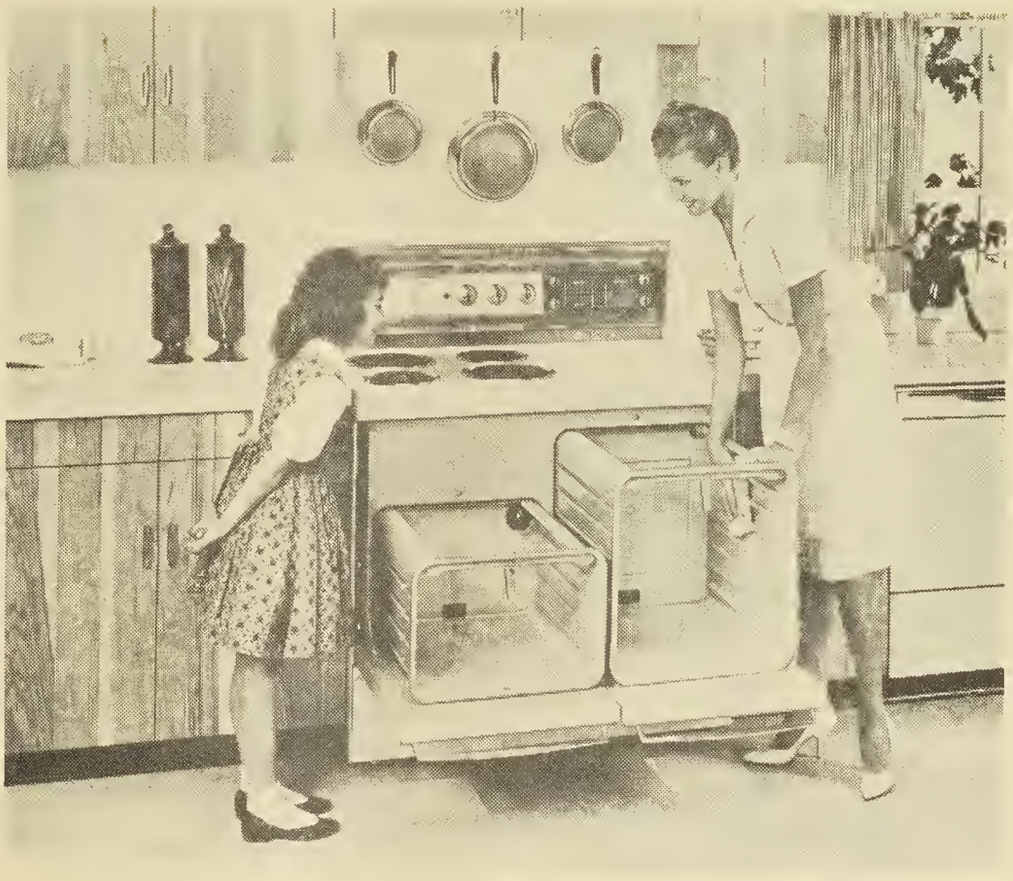
3. Double ovens give twice the nvenience, double the capacity of gle ovens. Complete insulation kes cooking cooler, keeps heat side oven. Windowed doors and in-ior lights let you see what's cook-g.

4. Some surface cooking elements just heat to a 4-, 6-, or 8-inch ea at the punch of a button, for e with any size pot or pan. These its also maintain pre-selected mperatures from a low simmer to high boil by cycling the heat off d on during cooking.

5. Two-part oven timers turn asts on and off even when you're ay from the house. One timer is for start of cooking, the other stop. A complete oven meal pre-red in advance and left in the en can be ready to serve at the ne you set—cooked automatically ile you're out.

6. Automatic rotisseries cook at up to one-third faster than sting. Meat turned automatically baste in its own juices come out cy and tender inside with a crisp tside. Electric rotisseries can ld a roast or turkey big enough serve a large crowd of people.

1963 Easy-Clean Ovens



Cleaning the new electric ranges is "easy as pie" with features such as these pull-out oven interiors with rounded corners. All of the 1963 electric ranges are easier than ever to keep clean.

WOMEN want ranges that are easy to clean—and they're getting them.

Electric cooking has always meant clean cooking, and the 1963 electric ranges make it even cleaner. Improved designs and special easy-to-clean features help keep the new electric ranges cleaner and also make them easier to clean when food does spill.

Surface cooking elements are self cleaning, as are the rod-type broil and bake elements in electric ovens and broilers. Surface elements lift up, and some can be removed for easy access to the reflector bowls beneath. These, as well as the adapter rings around the surface elements, lift out for washing at the sink or in the dishwasher. Tilt tops on some models are another easy-clean feature.

Recessed tops and cook-tops with rims help prevent food that's accidentally spilled from getting into crevices or running onto the floor. Control knobs pull off for sudsing, and smooth enamel and other finishes are easy to keep spanking clean.

Ovens on the 1963 electric ranges are also easier to clean. Some have interiors that pull out; others are designed to be completely lined with replaceable aluminum foil. Oven interiors have rounded corners, and dirt-catching cracks, crannies and seams have been virtually eliminated.

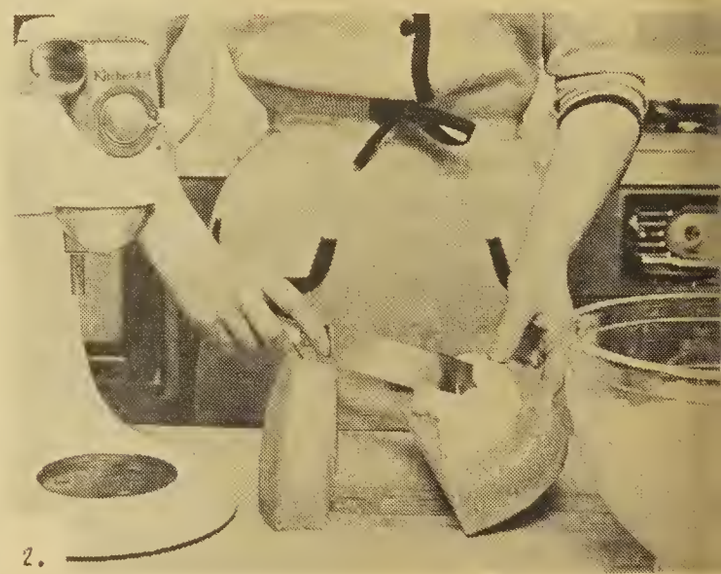
Oven racks and broiler reflectors are removable, and some of the self-cleansing heating elements lift up or down while others are removable to give access to the entire interior. Some oven doors lift off for washing at the sink. Others drop down to make it easy to reach inside.

Have Your Cake and Eat It, Too

Here's a centerpiece for your Easter table that will delight the youngsters and please the oldsters, too. It's an Easter Bunny cake made easily without any special pans or cake molds. Standard yellow cake recipe, 7-minute icing, folded construction paper for the bunny's ears, and some simple directions are all it takes. Follow directions and photos below.

1. Cut cooled cake layer in half and stand on cut side. 2. Frost the two halves together, using fluff 7-minute icing. 3. Cut wedge a shown, making one horizontal cu and another at about 45 degre angle. Also trim small piece o the feet for use as tail. 4. Plac wedge on bunny's body with th "V" side up and secure with toot picks. Place the tail in positio and also secure with toothpick Then frost the entire cake ar sprinkle with shredded coconut.

1.



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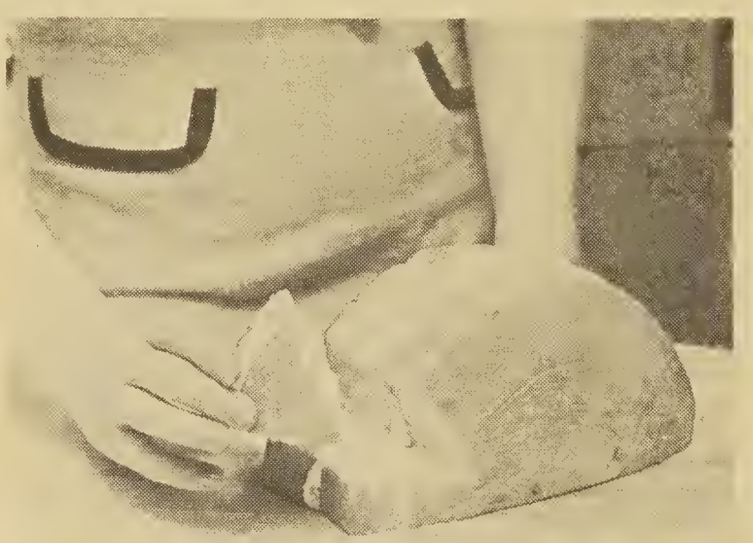

3.

4.

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9243—Sun sheath and jacket, each with smart tab detail. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 dress 3⅛ yards 35-inch; jacket 1½ yards.

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953

EMBROIDERED MAP—The en- re United States, Alaska, and awaii—a fine decoration to ame or line.

Flowers of the 50 states—a rge map in colorful embroidery. attern 953: directions, transfer, ainland 16 x 26 inches, two new ates.

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TOP FAVORITE — Velveteen, corduroy, antique satin, heavy cotton—fine for popular smocked pillows.

Easy, fast! Smocking done on reverse side; rich, pleated effect. Pattern 543: transfer; directions, 11 x 15-inch oblong; 12 round; 13 triangle.

No More Oven Cleaning with New Kelvinator Electric Ranges!

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- Multi-Heat Broiling*
- Oven Light*
- Plug-In Removable Surface Units*
- Glass Window Oven Door
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- Built-In Automatic Rotisserie
- Automatic "Roast-Ready" Thermometer

*Just imagine . . . these deluxe features are standard on every Kelvinator range!

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There's a lot that's new about these Kelvinator ranges...features that give you easiest cleaning easiest cooking. Like the au matic surface units that maint the exact temperature you d and the recessed cooking top new convenience level.

Developments like Kelvinat exclusive oven linings are a na ral result of our policy of Const Basic Improvement. Instead making costly annual mo changes, Kelvinator concentra on useful advances, bringing th to you just as soon as the tested and approved.

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Division of AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, Detroit 32, Michigan
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Letters - from page 7

nd able to wreck the effort.

Would Mr. Lucas tell us whether or not Duke Power is going to eal with Aluminum Company in he future for Nantahala power ike they have been doing for ligh Rock Lake power, with the esulting waste and misuse of nore of our State's natural resources?

If Mr. Lucas writes another letter, I hope he won't talk about Duke Power Company being "private industry" or "private business." It isn't. It is a special and peculiar publicly licensed monopoly, with practically no capital risk involved and a publicly guaranteed return on its investment.

Duke Power and Carolina Power and Light need to be reminded occasionally of this, and that the public is entitled in all fairness to be well served and fully informed by the power companies at all times and on all matters—not confused by the power companies, or frustrated or exploited by them. In fact, such activities might constitute grounds for revocation of their franchise privileges.

Very truly yours,
Lawrence G. Pfefferkorn
President
High Rock Lake Association
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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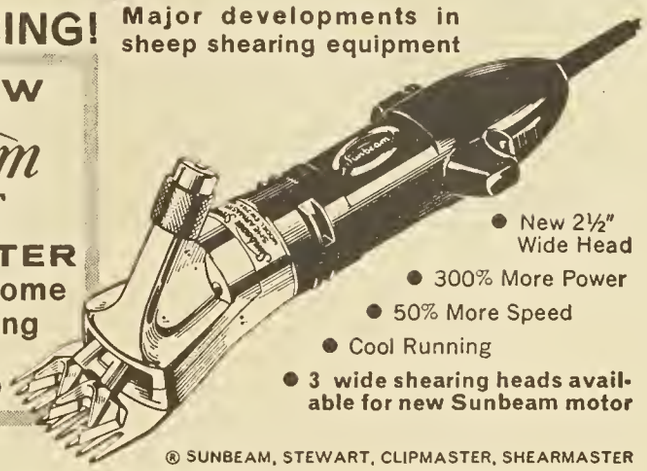

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Individual Comfort with Electric Heat

When Jack Williams Jr. of Beaufort built his new home in the summer of 1961, he installed the most modern heating equipment available. He abandoned the oil heat he used in his former home and put in electric baseboard heating.

Cleanliness, safety, and the comfort of exact room temperature control were the chief reasons for the change, and these reasons remain good ones after two heating seasons.

Like the typical teenager who can discover new and precarious positions for studying, Jackie Williams now finds the floor comfortable in even the coldest weather.

Williams has a variety of ages to please in his new home on Highway 101 in the Russells Creek Community. There's Jack, age 6; Nancy Jean, 8; Jackie, 11; Joyce, 14; Ann, 18; and Donnie, 20.

All have different interests and activities, but electric baseboard heating pleases them. With the individual room temperature control, everyone can have the temperature he likes.

Williams built on the lines of Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation. Like most all of the North Carolina cooperatives, Carteret-Craven has rates that make electricity competitive with other heating fuels.

Williams installed 18 kw's of heating capacity in his 2,100 square-foot house.

Total cost of installing electric heat, including labor, was $952.

Williams followed the recommendations of Carteret-Craven on insulation and on the amount of heating equipment to install. Carteret-Craven furnished a 200-ampere panel free.

His kwh use and cost for heating last season:

Month	Cost of heating	kwh
Nov.	$ 8.65	577
Dec.	25.56	1704
Jan.	49.46	3297
Feb.	35.01	2334
Mar.	32.04	3136

Williams is an electrical contractor and has installed electric heat in several other homes he has built. Buyers report complete satisfaction with their heating.

The Williams's have had n maintenance or repair cost, an they aren't likely to. There's a most nothing to go wrong with th system. Mrs. Williams showed he concern for safety when she saic "We wanted the safest heatin equipment available when we de cided to install electric heat, an we think this is it."

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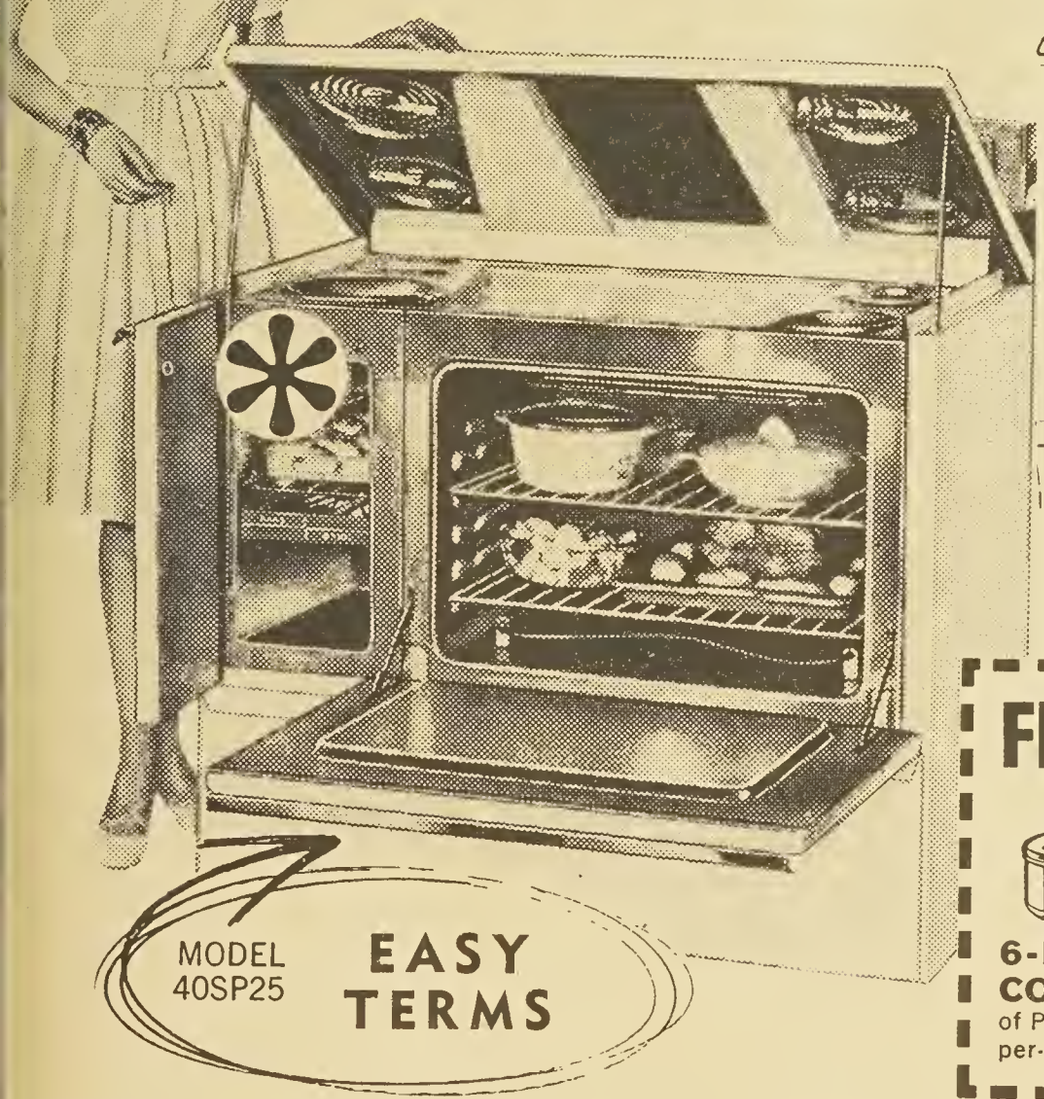
New Philco Tilt-Top Electric Range lets you clean spillovers in a jiffy!

No other electric range can be cleaned so safely, easily. Top tilts up; oven door lifts off. Storage bin lifts out to let you clean clear to the wall—under the range. Cooks like a dream! Infinite Heat Controls let you pin point exact heat on High-Speed Surface Units—Automatic Oven Timer—Broil Selector Switch—Surface Cooking Light—Oven-Ready Pilot Light—Timed Appliance Outlet—a second oven that cooks 7 out of 10 meals. Many other de luxe features!



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bakes and broils!

Slides out easily for cleaning at the sink!

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$19.25 value

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Strengthening Rural Areas - from page 9

The survival and growth of the rural electric systems you have built in the service of rural America are hinged on the solution of three great problems: power supply, territorial integrity, and rural area development.

With 43 percent of the cost of providing service chargeable to wholesale power, it is important that these costs be as low as practicable. The major part of these requirements — 84 percent — are now being provided by private and public suppliers, with the balance being supplied through facilities owned by the rural electric systems.

REA has always taken the position that where cooperatives can purchase their supply through favorable contracts, there is no need for owning their own generating and transmission facilities. Your electric systems are important customers of the power companies, a market, incidentally, that you developed. Here in North Carolina I understand your purchases now amount to $10 million annually.

Somewhere in the Nation this spring, perhaps in North Carolina, an REA borrower submitting his monthly power payment will be turning over the billionth dollar in such payments to the commercial companies since the program got underway. This is a sizable amount of business, a volume that should win you praise and appreciation as a valued customer.

The answers to problems of territorial recognition must be solved by the respective states. Such territorial integrity for rural electric systems has been achieved in a number of states as they have won recognition for the justice of their cause.

Low wholesale power rates and the continued right to serve their territories provide a workable base for rural electric systems in working toward full economic development of their areas.

I am pleased with reports of the effective program being developed by rural electric systems in North Carolina. While many of you are just getting underway in this work, those of you who have been active have contributed to statewide successes that are impressive. Directors, managers and employees are active both in local and area developmental councils. Some have served .on state committees.

Projects already completed through local effort, as reported to us in a survey of borrowers, have provided almost two thousand additional jobs in your service areas in the 18-month period. Many of you have improved local community services—often a necessary first step to developing business and industrial potential. Many of these completed projects

"Projects already developed through local effort have provided almost 2,000 jobs in your service areas."

are agriculturally oriented, which is all to the good. These include, among others, feed mills, egg, strawberry and poultry processing plants. Other projects center around local recreational development, a highly logical activity in almost every part of North Carolina. You have developed textile, plastic, toy, hosiery, metal stamping companies and a number of others. For your individual and cooperative contributions to these developments, I congratulate you.

Here in North Carolina you are part of a broadening drive by rural electric cooperatives throughout the Nation to dig in and exercise sustaining leadership in this field. The REA survey of results of the first 18 months is not the proof of the pudding; but a taste of what can be done. We know this must b just the start.

In March 1961 Secretary o Agriculture Orville Freeman be gan directing the forces of th Department, including REA, to ward improving the income o family farms and to the creatio of non-farm income in rural areas Through the new Office of Rura Area Development, the various ac tivities of the Department in th field of development are bein coordinated toward the basic ob jectives of the program.

In REA we have a sma but expert staff assigned to rur area development work to assis our electric and telephone bo rowers requesting help both i the fields of technical assistanc and credit finding assistance. I addition, REA has a special f nancing tool within its own au thority that offers limited bu important help.

When the REA Act was writte in 1956, Congress recognized tha it would be shortsighted to buil electric facilities if they shoul not be used because consume could not pay for the wiring, ap pliances and equipment needed t put electricity to work. Under Se tion 5 of the Act, REA can mak loans to its electric borrowers fo relending to their consumers fo these purposes.

While the volume of Section loans has been small over th years, the loan program has a tracted wiring contractors, ap pliance dealers, water syste manufacturers and many others t the rural market. Experience ha shown that once tested under Se tion 5 financing, the industry u ually takes the initiative to follo up with service, including priva financing. The availability of Se tion 5 loans to promote busine and industrial projects is simila ly proving to be an important a set in stimulating leadership the rural electric systems in rur area development.

The evidence is mounting th once a project gets underway can attract substantial local an other private capital to make successful. REA Section 5 loan

NURSERY STOCK SALE

rong, hardy plants, each plant labeled, esh packed to arrive in good condition. anting instructions included in each order.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

irea Anthony Waterer, Dwarf, Red. 1 ft.	$0.49 ea.
epe Myrtle, Red, Purple, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
elgelia, Colors—Red, Pink, Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	.17 ea.
thea, Colors—Red, Purple, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
rsythia, Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
uble Bridal Wreath Spirea. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
sh Honeysuckle, Red, Pink. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
utzia Double White. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
drangea, P. G. Large White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
rsian Lilac, Orchid Color. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
d Fashion Lilac, Purple. 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
owball Bush—Huge White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
owberry, Red or White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
ssian Olive. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
owering Almond—Double Pink. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
marix, Pink Flowers. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
d Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
brid French Lilac, Red or Purple. 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
ssy Willow, Bears Catkins. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
biscus, Asst. Colors	.15 ea.
se of Sharon, Mixed Colors. 1 to 2 ft.	.10 ea.
d Flowering Quince. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
irea Van Houtti, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
ik Spirea, Callosa Rosea. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
eet Mock Orange, Large White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
eet Shrub. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.

FLOWERING TREES

gnolia Grandifloria. 1 to 2 ft.	.65 ea.
ik Flowering Mimosa. 3 to 4 ft.	.19 ea.
ik Flowering Dogwood. 2 ft.	1.39 ea.
ite Flowering Dogwood. 2 to 3 ft.	.19 ea.
ite Flowering Dogwood. 3 to 5 ft.	.35 ea.
den Rain Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.45 ea.
erican Red Bud. 2 to 3 ft.	.17 ea.
d Flowering Peach. 2 to 3 ft.	.35 ea.
ple Leaf Plum 2½ to 4 ft.	.45 ea.
l Flowering Crab. 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
nese Red Bud. 1 ft.	.69 ea.
den Chain Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
oke Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.95 ea.
uble-Pink Flowering Cherry. 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.

SHADE TREES

ver Maple. 3 to 4 ft.	.19 ea.
eping Willow. 3 to 5 ft.	.29 ea.
nese Elm. 3 to 4 ft.	.25 ea.
ko Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
nbardy Poplar. 3 to 5 ft.	.19 ea.
amore. 3½ to 5 ft.	.49 ea.
Oak, Red Oak. 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
ite Birch. 2 to 3 ft.	.45 ea.
mson King Maple (Patent No. 735) 2 to 3 ft.	2.49 ea.
sen's Red Leaf Maple. 2 to 3 ft.	1.98 ea.
ar Maple. 3½ to 5 ft.	.39 ea.
et Gum. 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

ch: Elberta, Belle Georgia. 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.
le: Red & Yellow Delicious. 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
m: Methely, Burbank. 2 ft.	.59 ea.
r: Kieffer, Bartlett. 2 to 3 ft.	.85 ea.
rry: Montmorency. 2 ft.	.85 ea.
icot Tree. 2 ft.	.59 ea.
l-1 Apple, 5 Varieties on Each Tree. 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.
nese Chestnut. 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
ter Nut. 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
dy Seedling Pecan. 8 to 12 inches	.39 ea.
elnut. 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.

VINES

Scarlet Honeysuckle	.29 ea.
teria Purple	.39 ea.
ersweet	.19 ea.
matis Vine—Collected	.19 ea.
cord Grape Vine	.45 ea.

EVERGREENS

ssy Abelia. ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
erican Holly Collected. ½ to 1 ft.	.17 ea.
dodendron Collected. ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
zi Holly. ½ to 1 ft.	.45 ea.
zer Juniper—Irish Juniper. ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
dina, Red Berried. 1 ft.	.45 ea.
nlock Collected. 1 ft.	.19 ea.
wood. ½ to 1 ft.	.35 ea.
ntain Laurel. 1 ft.	.17 ea.

HEDGE PLANTS (1 to 2 FT.)

Evergreen South Privet Hedge	for	.89
Lombardy Poplar	for	2.00
Multiflora Fence Roses	for	2.98

se plants, unless otherwise stated, are nursery grown n seeds, cuttings or budded stock, inspected by the nessee Department of Agriculture. Your opportunity buy good plants at low grower prices.

R GUARANTEE: If you are not entirely satisfied on val, return in 10 days and we will either replace or nd your money.

NUS PLANTS: On all orders over $3.00 you get 4 a flowering shrubs (our choice) and we pay postage. ers under $3.00 add 40c for postage and packing. DER NOW—tell us when you want shipment.

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SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

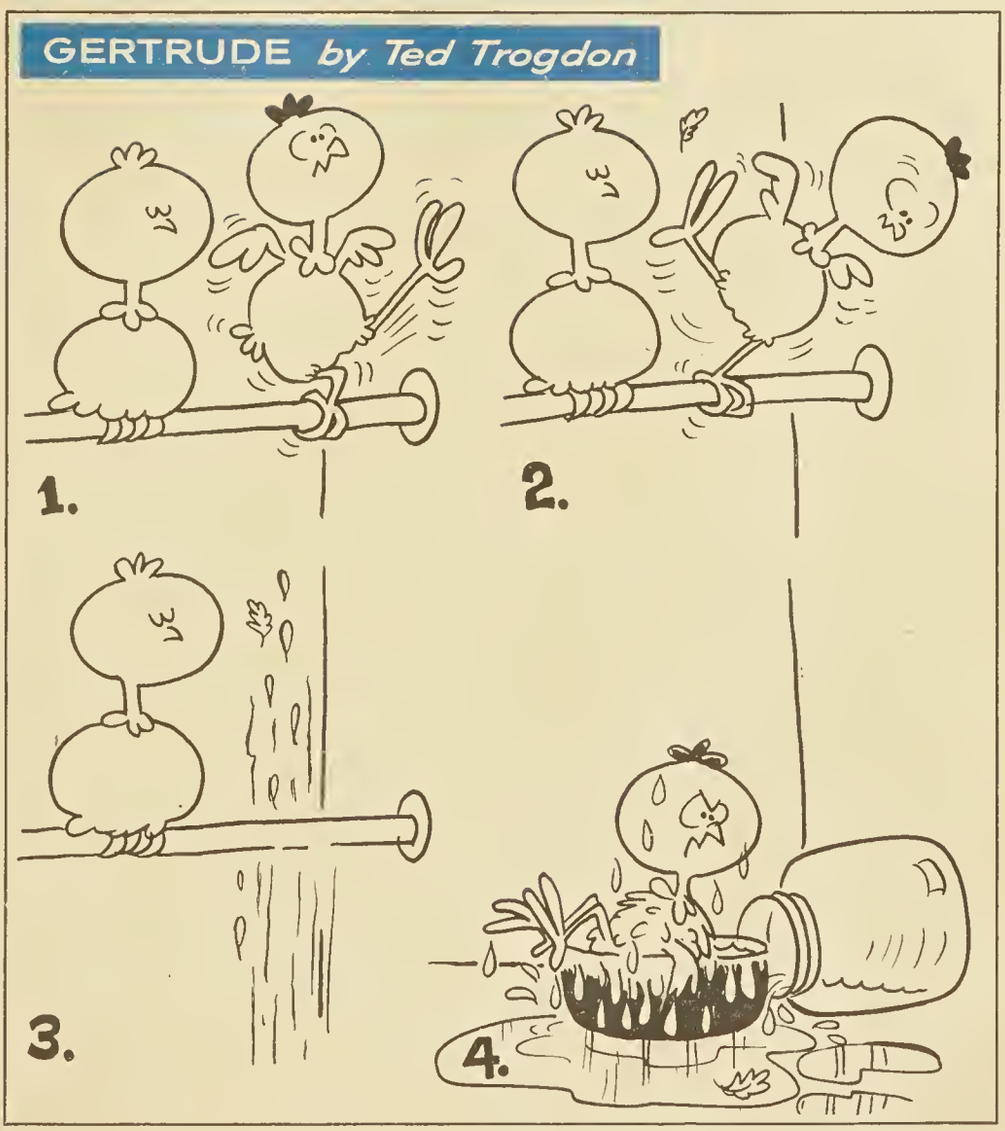
and loans through the various Federal lending agencies, are proving to be "seed" money in stimulating private investment.

In only 14 instances has REA approved Section 5 loans for industrial and commercial development for an aggregate amount of $1,240,000. These are the cases where no other sources are available, and the financing of electric machinery or equipment provides the important last link in the chain of financing.

Recently REA surveyed its electric and telephone borrowers to determine the projects which they have successfully assisted either in the construction or operation stage between July 1, 1961, and year-end 1962. The first 600 borrowers to report indicated that they have assisted 402 industrial and commercial type rural development projects with a total investment of about $300 million. These projects will provide direct employment to about thirty thousand persons in these areas. Experience indicates that another 22,000 related jobs would result indirectly from added direct employment. Only about one-fifth of one percent of the total capital required in these projects came from REA. Five-sixths of the total capital came from nonfederal sources. A projection of these figures over all 1,795 borrowers would give even higher project, job and private investment totals. In addition to the commercial and industrial projects, these 600 REA borrowers reported they have helped communities in their areas launch 187 public facility projects such as hospitals, water systems and sewerage systems.

The findings of this survey are a substantial indication that REA borrowers are proving a valuable asset—not just a rural reserve force, but front rank battlers to improve conditions in Rural America.

It is good for America that you are there. It is good for North Carolina to keep you there.



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63A-G

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When it comes to sprinkler irrigation systems, farmers depend o Gorman-Rupp Irrigation Pumps to get the best soil moistu content for finest yields. These are the pumps which are backe by the combined experience of more satisfied users than for an other make.

Gorman-Rupp has introduced more design features, year aft year—every one a result of practical field experience. Pumps a designed to match engine power for top performance—and a low operating costs.

Tractor-driven PTO irrigation pumps grow in popularity eac succeeding year. Ask your Gorman-Rupp Irrigation Distribut about their complete package units—pump, engine, exhau timing device, strainer—ready to go to work for you.

404

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPAN

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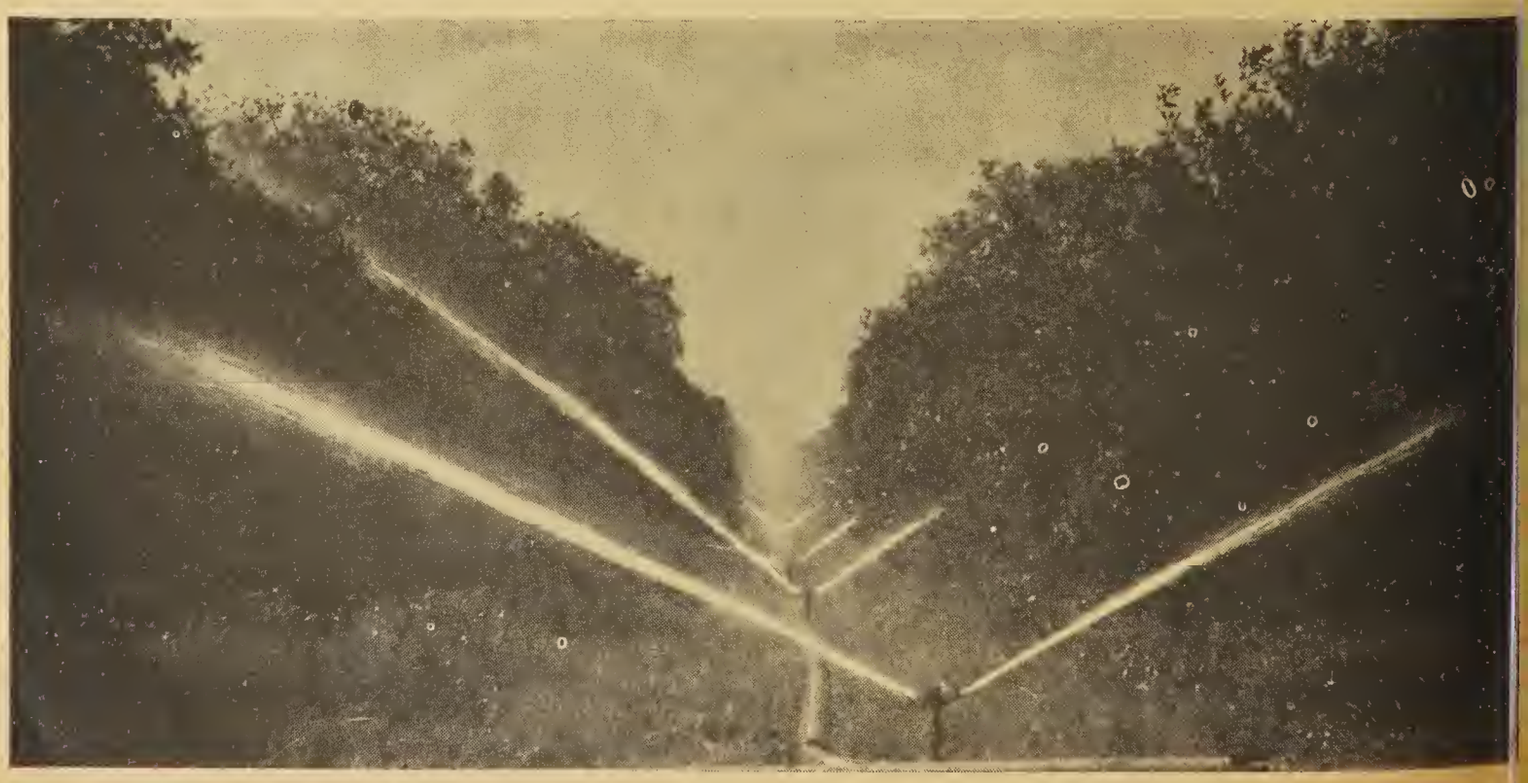
Gorman-Rupp of Canada Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario



THE WOMEN learn more about rural electrification.

People's Program

(Continued from page 17)

have benefited so much from the economic contribution of the rural people whose consumer-owned electric systems are now threatened with extinction by municipal annexation of rural areas and the subsequent expropriation by the power companies of their rural electric facilities.

7. RESOLVED, that the Association hereby pledges its assistance to the press, radio and television of North Carolina in their efforts to pry away the secrecy surrounding the meetings, minutes and reports of the General Statutes Commission; and that we hereby accordingly call upon the Commission to make its meetings public and to release to the public its minutes and reports.

8. RESOLVED, that to assure public understanding of the value to ALL North Carolinians of the rural electrification program, the Association hereby pledges itself to a program of accurate public information, which will deal frankly, fully and fairly with all related questions.

9. RESOLVED, that the Association offers to debate the charges of the Carolina Power & Light Company against the rural electric cooperatives and REA, as well as other power issues, and will share with it the costs of bringing the debate to the public over a statewide network of television—should such a debate fail to merit free time.

10. RESOLVED, that the Association go on record as supporting full multi-purpose development of the Cape Fear River; and RESOLVED further that we commend the members of the North Carolina congressional delegation who continue to work toward this comprehensive development.

EARLY RISERS hear legislative reports.

New Assistant Editor Named

Jennie Layne has been named assistant editor of THE CAROLINA FARMER, consumer magazine of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Miss Layne assumed her new duties on March 15, according to J. C. Brown Jr., manager of the Association.

Miss Layne is a native of Smithfield and a graduate of Smithfield High School. She attended Marjorie Webster Junior College in

Jennie Layne

Washington, D. C., and later was graduated from the University of North Carolina, where she majored in political science.

Prior to coming to THE CAROLINA FARMER, she worked for the Extension Division at North Carolina State and the public relations officer with the N. C. Adjutant General's office.

Miss Layne's primary duties with the magazine will be editing the women's pages.

February Circulation 168,833

Resolutions Back Co-ops

Friends of rural electrification throughout the state are rallying to back needed legislation to protect the territorial rights of electric cooperatives.

Among reports reaching THE CAROLINA FARMER are these:

The North Carolina Farmers Cooperative Council adopted a resolution backing EMC's in their effort to obtain legislation which will protect them from loss of service areas.

The N. C. Farm Bureau Federation had adopted a strong resolution backing the cooperatives (see page 6). In addition, local county chapters have taken strong stands. The **Chatham County Farm Bureau** said it "recognizes the long-time record of REA cooperatives in developing the sparsely settled areas of the state of North Carolina, bringing to them the luxuries and necessities of life and business. We, therefore, recommend and will support legislation to protect the rights of rural people to continue their operation of REA cooperatives."

The **Warren County Farm Bureau** adopted this motion at a February board of directors meeting: "That this Board of Directors go on record wholeheartedly supporting survival legislation for rural electrification."

Other county farm bureaus added their voice to the Federation's resolution.

Among local governmental units giving their backing to cooperatives are Pamlico, Jones and Onslow counties.

The **Onslow County** Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution commending the contribution of rural electrification and calling on members of the General Assembly to block any legislation which would adversely affect rural electric co-ops.

It later declined the request of a Carolina Power and Light Company spokesman to withdraw the resolution.

The **Jones County** Board of Commissioners' resolution noted the long and outstanding service of electric cooperatives to the people of the county, where only a very small percentage of the farm homes had electricity until cooperatives began serving in 1939.

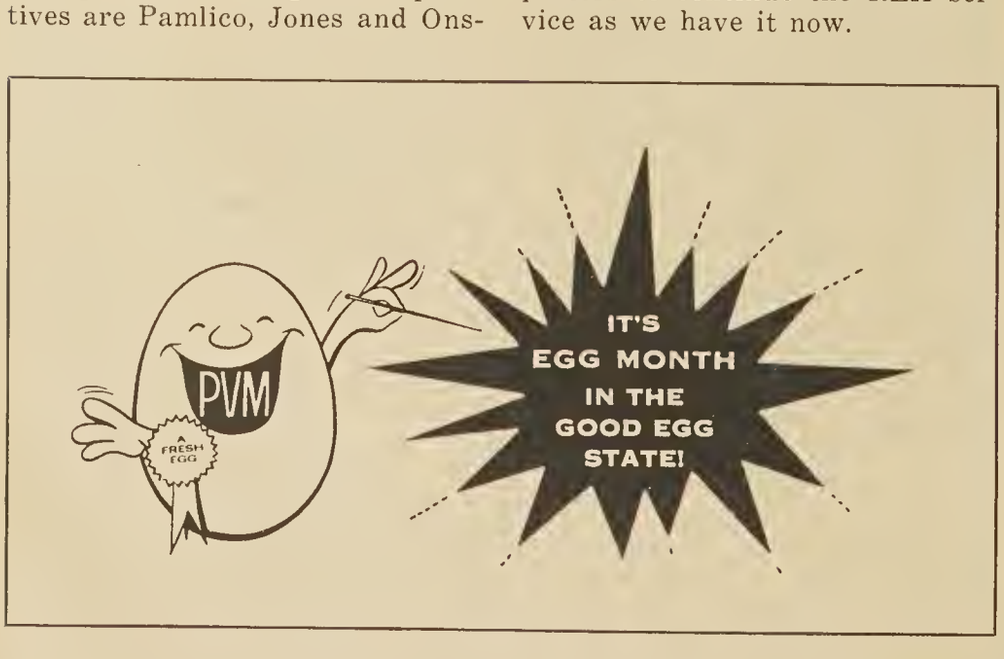
The **Pamlico** Commissioners urged the General Assembly to consider legislation that will assure the continuance of rural electric cooperatives in the State.

The **Franklin** Grange added its local voice to the already strong resolution adopted by the N. C. State Grange last fall.

The local grange voted to go on record as approving the following opinions:

1. Express strong disapproval of all the false propaganda on radio, television, newspapers, and otherwise, that is being put out by the private power companies against the REA.

2. Express strong support of all efforts being made by REA supporters to continue the REA service as we have it now.



Clippings

Morganton News Herald: "This (General Statutes Commission 'Buy-Out' Proposal) is a disturbing proposal. It is confiscatory because it would allow private companies to 'grab' co-ops which they consider profitable. . . ."

The Raleigh Times: "The legislative fight over this matter (utilities laws) will probably be a long one and a bitter one. Regardless of the length or the bitterness this thing must be fought out to the end. What is now before the legislature is the power company position. What finally comes out of the legislature must be the public's position."

Greensboro Daily News: "There has been a place for cooperatives in North Carolina. In earlier days it was impossible to get electricity or telephones in certain remote areas of North Carolina. The private power companies found it economically unprofitable to provide such service; thus the cooperatives developed it to fill a specific need. Now as the state has grown and more customers are available, the private power companies are eager to expand into areas which previously did not interest them. But in the meantime the co-ops have built up capital value in their installations. They should not be forced to give up what they have fairly accumulated over the years."

Washington Daily News: "We feel that today in North Carolina there is still a definite place for both REA and private power to live side by side. We feel that REA has made a distinct contribution to the progress of our state. We feel that we must not allow ourselves to get into any position where within a few years many farmers over our state, now enjoying electricity, will again be in darkness. The farm people of our state are as important as the city dwellers."

Teen ROUNDTABLE

What Is a Fair Weekly Allowance for Teenagers?

I think a boy's allowance should be slightly higher than a girl's, be-
ause he has to foot date expenses. The amount would be determined
y what it is expected to cover and the family income. If the allowance
just for spending money, I think that in most cases two dollars for
rls and three dollars for boys would be sufficient."

Bettye Carter
Route 1, Box 180-R
Elizabethtown, N. C.

ettye is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edsel B. Carter and they are
embers of the Four County EMC. Bettye is 16 and a sophomore at
lizabethtown High School. She enjoys horseback-riding and swim-
ing. Bettye has a rather unusual hobby—collecting shells.

* * * * *

A fair weekly allowance is one that will fit the family budget. It is
nportant that teenagers learn to accept an allowance that their
arents can afford. Spending your allowance wisely will make it seem
ke a fair one."

Stanley Tart
Route 1
Dunn, N. C.

tanley is a sophomore at Midway High School. His parents, Mr. and
rs. Edward Isham Tart, are members of South River EMC.

* * * * *

A fair weekly allowance should be one which provides enough for a
enager to have a good time, but not enough to waste on unneeded
ings. It also depends on how mature one may be with his own per-
nal allowance . . . whether one splurges excessively or tries to be
conomical. The teenager should have a voice in his allowance. The
arents and their son or daughter should talk over the needs as ma-
re adults."

Bobby Goodson
Route 1, Box 111
Mt. Olive, N. C.

obby, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Goodson, is a sophomore at
ast Duplin High School. He is an active member of the 4-H Club and
is hobbies are raising baby beef steers for livestock shows and en-
mology. The Goodsons are members of Tri-County EMC.

* * * * *

I think that instead of a regular weekly allowance a monthly al-
wance of $25, and possibly a larger amount for the teenage boy (to
ver his dating expenses), is a better idea. From experience, I have
arned that this is much more beneficial because it gives me a chance
balance my own monthly budget according to my plans for the
onth. The monthly allowance should cover all the teenager's expenses
r the month. By giving the teenager a monthly allowance, he learns
spend his money wisely and to do without some things that he
hinks' he needs."

Barbara M. Hay
Maysville, N. C.

arbara is 17 and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hay. She is a
nior at Jones Central High School and enjoys skiing, dancing, and all
orts. Her family is a member of the Jones-Onslow EMC.

THIS MONTH we are printing questions for April and May—so that we will have a backlog of answers for use in compiling this page. If you have an answer to one or both of these questions, send it in now!

April Question

"What good traits do you value in your friends?"

The April question was submitted by Sheryl Boatright, who will receive a $5 check. She lives on Rt. 5, Winston-Salem, and her family receives service from Davidson Electric Membership Corporation.

May Question

"Is it all right to go on blind dates?"

Faye Porter, Rt. 3, Box 285, Tabor City, will receive $5 for this question. Her parents are members of Brunswick EMC. Faye says her hobbies are basketball, guitar and swimming.

If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

"I'm over here—behind the Aluminum Curtain!"

HALE!

Endless Chase

Making their first trip to famed Florida's Cypress Gardens from their home deep in the Everglades, two Seminole Indians solemnly watched the water skiers roar up and down the lake.

"Why makum motorboat go so fast?" asked one.

"Have to," replied the other, "Little man on string chase um."

"Hello, Alice . . about that fish fry tonight . ."

Lesson In Logic

The young couple had just fi ished going over their monthl bills and were down to the la two.

"Gosh, honey," said the hu band, "we're practically broke. don't know which to pay—th electric company or the doctor.'

"Oh, the electric company, course," answered his wife. "Aft all, the doctor can't shut off yo blood."

•

Cold Wave

An elderly farmer, walki along a country road, was offer a ride by a stranger in a new, a conditioned automobile. It was t old farmer's first encounter wi air-conditioning.

"Where are you going?" t driver inquired.

"Down the road about thr miles to work in my tobac field," replied the farmer.

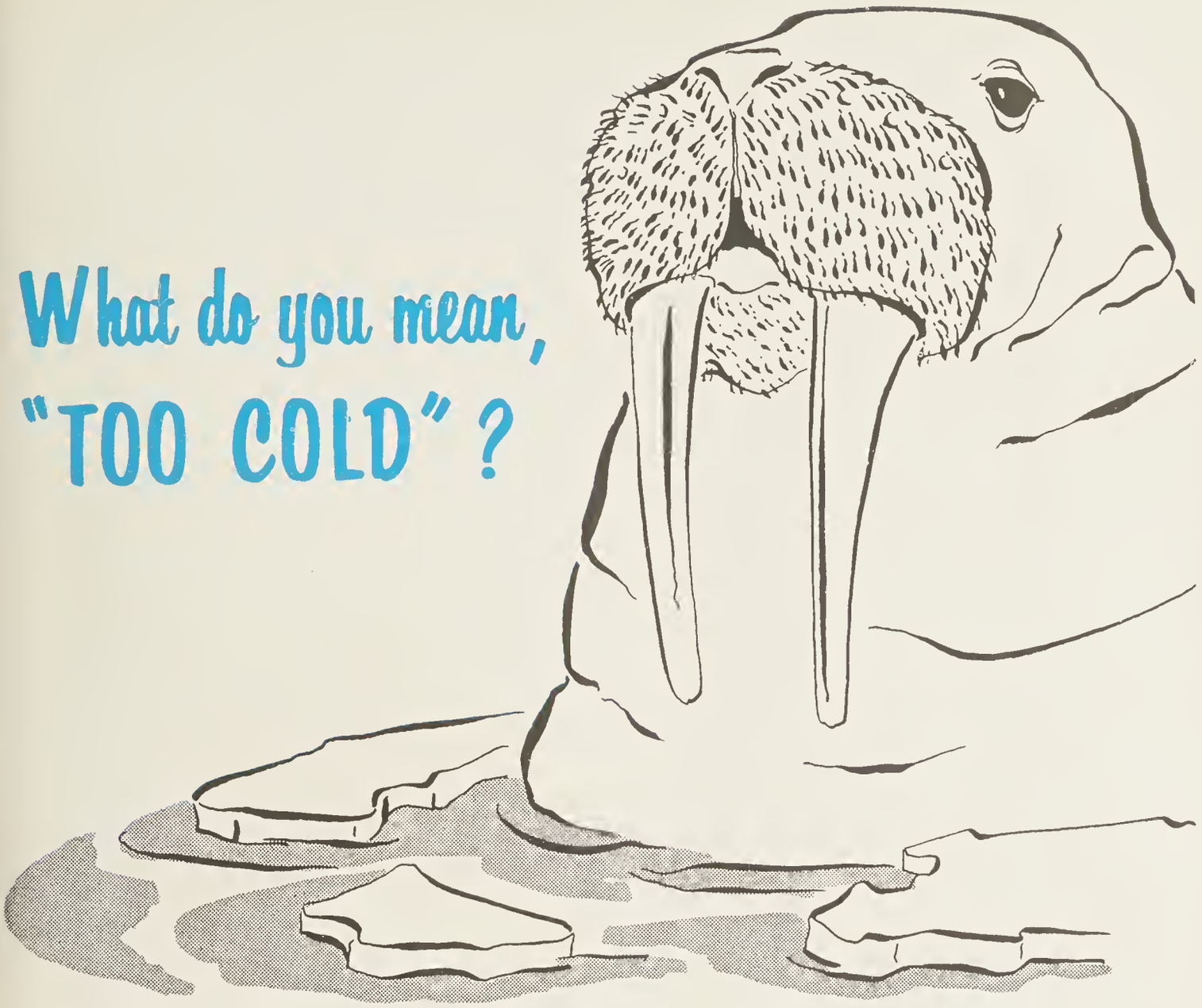
They had traveled only half mile when he asked to get out the car.

"But why?" asked the puzzl stranger. "I thought you were g ing to work on your tobacc crop."

"I was," the farmer said. "B it's turned so much cooler, I thi I'll go back home and kill n hog."

"This may be living better electricall but I sure miss those warm hands on co mornings."

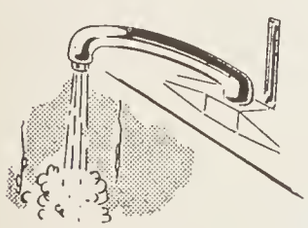
What do you mean, "TOO COLD"?



Ice water feels fine to him. But not to you. If you're short of hot water every now and then, your whole family will appreciate an automatic electric water heater.

You'll have all the hot water you want, when you want it, for dishes, laundry and bathing.

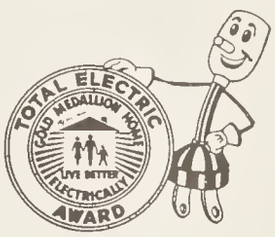
Modern electric water heaters are the *quick-recovery* type. No matter how much hot water you use, there's always plenty more. An electric water heater does the job quietly, quickly, efficiently, economically. It can be installed almost any place.



An electric water heater doesn't *have* to be placed in the basement or an out-of-the-way place. There are no flues, vents, flames or odor to interfere with where you place it.

You can tuck it neatly away in a clothes closet or under a kitchen counter.

An electric water heater is attractive enough to be out in plain view—for everyone to see. End your hot-water worries. See your electric appliance dealer or your rural electric representative today and take advantage of the modern way to heat water.



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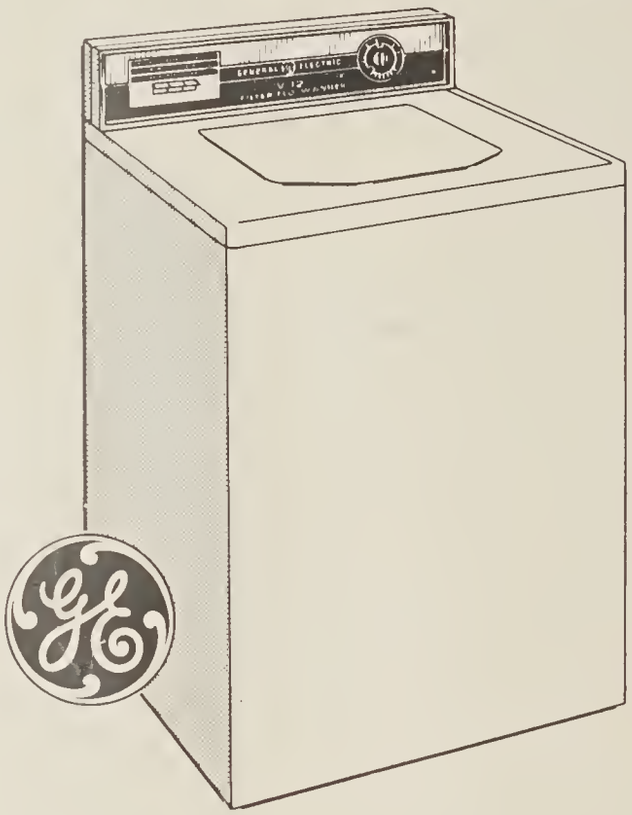

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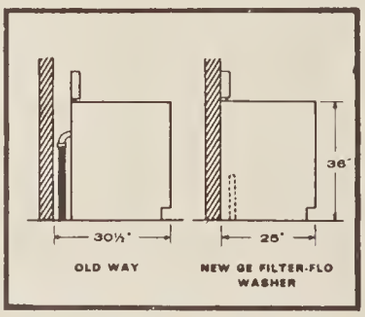
10 LBS. Most washers 1956—1960

12 LBS. G-E Filter-Flo Washer

WASH AN EXTRA LARGE 12-LB. LOAD . . .
20% greater capacity than previous models. This means faster washing . . . more free time for your every washday.

NO LINT FUZZ ON CLOTHES
Lint is caught in the filter—not on clothes. Also dispenses detergent evenly throughout the wash load.



FITS LIKE A BUILT-IN
Compact design saves floor space—counter height (36″) and depth (25″). Drain hose and pipe fit inside the recessed back panel for flush to the wall installation . . . the modern built-in look with cabinets.

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